ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,632—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th Aug.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,512	G. L. Lansborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,568	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS secured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIA	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Kasusberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the AUGUST NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 8th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahamerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th August.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

THE various catalogues of this Company are undergoing careful revision, and prices are being very much reduced. Attention is called to the Grocery and Provision list now ready and in circulation, the prices in which have been brought down to the lowest possible limit and compare very favourably with those charged by others. Pending completion of the entire catalogue, the management have decided to make a reduction of 10 per cent. on all prices quoted in the current issues, with the exception of Stores, already revised, Wines, Spirits, Beers and Medicines. In making this substantial reduction, Treacher and Co. assure their customers that no difference will be made in the quality of the goods, which will be carefully maintained at its traditional high standard.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 4 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 6	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,260,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES :—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1878 to 1882 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all case followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

MERITORIOUS FEATURES OF THE "CROWN" ORGANS.

Sweet, deep, mellow tone, so much desired by true Musicians.

Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.

Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.

Mouse proof at pedals.

Action is mouse proof.

Valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.

Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.

Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.

Brocaded silk plush back of frets.

Corners of wind chest are mortised together.

Best quality of felts and leather throughout.

Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.

Nickel plated finger guards on name board.

Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.

Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.

Warrant "Burnt in the back."

Original and unique designs of cases, always up to date.

Genuine hand-carved ornamentations.

Built to stand the test of time and hard use; they will last a long life-time.

Made to win and to wear and to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

"CROWN" Organs now in use in India continue to give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

PRICES, Rs. 225, Rs. 280 and Rs. 360.

FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

THE SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will take place at the Club on TUESDAY, August 12th, at 5-30 a.m.

ALLAN MOSS, Major,
Secretary.

Poona, 19th July, 1902.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED TURNER, HOARE & Co., ENGINEERS, of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the SUPPLY of our ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS, including MOTORS, SWITCHBOARDS, LAMPS, ELECTRIC HEATING APPARATUS, and all accessories.

We have arranged to keep in Bombay a Large Stock of the above, all inquiries regarding which, should be addressed to TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle.

VERITYS, Ltd.

August 1st, 1902.

A NEW MEDICAL SYSTEM.

MR. D. N. GADGIL requests us to INFORM the PUBLIC that certain principles of Nature have been utilized and a very simple but wonderful and unfailing system has been found out for CURING DISEASES by external application of an extract of a juice of a very powerful and harmless Indian herb and he will be very glad if any European and Parsee Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of knowing this system will favour him with a visit at his Dispensary, opposite Girgaum Police Station, Bombay, between 7 A.M. and 9 A.M., where they will be convinced how Nature can cure diseases without the least help of any kind of medicine.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

PIANOFORTES.

High Grade Instruments only.

BECHSTEIN'S
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT GRAND'S
SCHIEDMAYER'S
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT GRAND'S
BOUDOIR GRAND'S—MIGNON GRAND'S
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.
(TRADE MARK)

All Pianos with under damper actions.

15 DISTINCT CLASSES OF PIANOS.

PIANOS ON EASY PAYMENT TERMS.

PIANOS REPAIRED AND TUNED.

We have a Special plant and experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS for this Branch.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE L. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4s., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term, Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st year.	5th year.	10th year.	15th year.	20th year.	25th year.	30th year.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000 ;
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000 ;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GOODS DEPOTS at WADI BANDAR, VICTORIA TERMINUS and COLABA will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1902, on account of the CORONATION of HIS MAJESTY the KING EMPEROR.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, dated 6th August, 1902.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 124 OF 1902.

Re ZALA DANA, of Bombay Hindu, lately carried on business as a Goldsmith under the name, style and firm of DANA HAMIR in Bombay, at that Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHOONILAL UTAMCHUND and LALLOOBHAI VUSTACHUND, the petitioning Creditors and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honorable Court on the 20th day of August, 1902, at 11 A.M., either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made herein on the 21st day of April, 1902, adjudicating the abovenamed Zala Dana an Insolvent should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated 6th August, 1902.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY the 7th proximo, at 3-30 P.M. for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. John Fairclough and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 44 lakhs for the former and 88 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chepauk, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

A LIMITED NUMBER of EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CLERKS are REQUIRED for work on the Wheatstone Automatic System at the Delhi Durbar. They will be trained as unpaid probationers in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, and on passing the necessary examination will be appointed Signallers on Rs. 35 a month for Local Service in any province they may Select, except Burmah, Madras or Bellary.

2. An Examination for the appointment of these probationers will be held at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, at 11 A.M. on the 19th and 20th August.

3. Intending Candidates must submit copies of certificates of age (which must be under 21 years) and character, before 15th August, or they will not be permitted to enter for the Examination.

E. A. KENYON.
Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th August, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August, 1902, for the CONSTRUCTION of their proposed NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 2,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not oind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. INST., C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY,
BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, JEWELLERY, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their Rooms, in Green Street, Fort, by order of the Executors of the late Shamrao M. Rele, deceased, Vakil High Court, the following :—

One lot law books, reports and novels, glass-door book cases, revolving book cases, pankhas, office furniture, &c.,

One lot jewellery.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers Catalogues are ready.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 7th August, 1902.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per ram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœpathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS,

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	4	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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N originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge. —Address, C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN". Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

VERMITE—The only Powder that actually kills and exterminates Insect Pests such as Blackbeiles Cockroaches, Crickets Bugs, Fleas, Moths, &c. In tins 4As, 7As, 12As and Rs 2-8—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35 Esplanade Road.

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being Registered for Machine or Handmade ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month,

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LADIES COURT SHOES at SALE PRICES.—During our Clearance Sale we are giving away our Laidies Court Shoes in Black and Tan at Rs. 2-4 and 3-6, and Patent Leather Court Shoes at Rs. 4-12. Early inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET, one BUNGALOW, with Outhouses and Stable on the Chowpati Road ; excellent situation. Only Hindus need apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpati Road.

TO BE LET, one BUNGALOW, with Outhouses and Stable on the Chowpati Road ; excellent situation.. Only Hindus need apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpati Road.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes. Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE. MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-6-2 per case.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 15 per year (exclusive Postage.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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mbay,	Singapore.	Manila
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
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37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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Manager.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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2 years at 5½ „ „

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
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„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months.....	4½ „
„ 3 Months.....	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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DARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

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WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

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THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

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NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery. Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood ... ... —	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 13-16	=	—5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	=	plus 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£1 03 1-2	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 7-8	=	—1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-16	=	do.
Do. New York	53 5-8	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19	=	plus 2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49 1-4	=	plus 3-4
Exchange on New York	4·87 7-8	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent,		=	do.
,, Short London Bills	2 5-8	,, =	do.
,, Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8	,, =	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	,, =	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 3-8	,, =	do.
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-4	,, =	plus 1-2
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-8	,, =	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England about £100,000.

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Cotton total visible supply..... 1,420,000 bales.
,, of which is East Indian. 1,05 000 ,,
,, Total stock in London.... 20,000 ,,
,, Quantity in sight..... 10,230,000 ,,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sarats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4 24-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·32	4·20	4·14	4·11
—1	—1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·9	4·9	4·9	4·9
—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales.
,, Last year	3,900 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 ,,
,, Continent	8,000 ,,
,, Mid-Upland	8 7-8 — 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	7·57 — 1
Do. do. March	7·55 — 3
Coffee	5 3-4 — 1-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Sept.	7·70 — 1
Do. Dec.	7·43 plus 1

Closing tone steady.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,860,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 39. Aug.-Sept. Sellers Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown 36 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Linseed 54 5-8. Aug.-Sept, Business done. Tone firmer.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 5th August 1902 :—

Cotton	1,357 bales.
Wheat	33,424 cwts.
Linseed	429 ,,
Rapeseed	1 527 ,,
Gingellyseed	186 ,,
Poppyseed	868 ,,
Groundnuts	7 ,,
Castorseed	1,222 ,,
Rice	26,589 ,,
Myrsbollams	1,215 ,,
Cottonseed	313 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, August 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Cridit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Frances 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	128 3-4
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	171
Japan 30 ,, ,,	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Quiet but steady.

Cash	97-6
1st Settlement	97-8

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATES—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone strong.

Ready	... ...	9 15
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone strong..

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		6 6 6
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		6 13
do. Forward		
Yellow Guserat, Ready		7 6
Do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Firm steady.

Ready		
Forward	... ...	5 9

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready		
Forward	... ...	26 12 to 27.

Liverpool opening telegram—

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	8,000
Imports	10,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·32	4·20	4·14	4·11
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.	Mar.-April
4·9	4·9	4·9	4·9

COTTON—The local market is unchanged in prices and the enquiry for spot remains limited to small purchases by the mills. The Sutta market is steady. Marwarees buying on account of the absence of rain. A transaction is reported in Berars, fully good, fair staple at Rs. 184 December-January delivery.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhowrnugger 3 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 13-16
3 per cent. Rente	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	94 7-8
Bar Silver	24 1-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool 17th, July :—The market has, taking it all round, been very quiet. Neither Bulls nor Bears display any activity at present. Caution is the watchword. Crop accounts shew a distinct improvement. Plentiful rains have fallen nearly everywhere where needed and further rains are predicted. Notwithstanding the improved prospects, the Bears are anything but free sellers, they are still too much under the ban of the strong statistical position of the near months, and this strength it would indeed be difficult to exaggerate. The selection of good working cotton for spinners in this market is becoming extremely small, and which is worse, it is impossible to tell how much of the very moderate stock remaining may not have been sold on "call", and is therefore no longer available for purchase. Even Mr. Ellison, who had so far pooh-poohed the notion of any serious scarcity before the new crop begins to come in freely, is now beginning to express the serious fears to which we already gave voice in our market letter of 16th June. Short time is again being much discussed, but in the meantime spinners continue to buy freely. The fact is there is no real unanimity about the short movement, and we have reason to believe that it will all end in smoke. The Continent continues to be a more active buyer of spot cotton in this market than has been the case for a great many years past. The wonderful recovery of our king and the great confidence which is reposed in the new Prime Minister, lead stability to affairs in general, as we should say that a strong advance would be very likely, if it were not for the neutralising influence of the excellent crop reports. Our Waco correspondent, who as you may remember proved himself to be remarkably well informed during the past season cables that he thinks the coming Texas crop will be about 4 1-2 million bales. Now in an average year the Texas crop is generally about one third of the total yield, and it appears therefore that there is reason to expect a crop of between 12 and 13 millions this year. Now with say 12 1-2 millions it would almost seem that new crop positions are too high, but we confess that we are afraid to advise selling yet, as very probably until well into November every bale that comes in will be eagerly snapped up, as spinners everywhere are so very short of supplies, and the de- and will most likely be too brisk to permit of any substantial set-back. The one thing we must mention is that there is either a chance that the difference between old and new crop positions may suddenly and astonishingly widen, or that the premium will collapse entirely, and old crop positions come down to the level of near new crop positions, owing to the fact that everybody has been careful and prepared for a squeeze, which may not come off. We just read in the paper a long report telegraphed from New York to say that the Bear interest there has been nearly entirely liquidated, whereas there are still a good many outsiders long in July in the hope that this position may suddenly bound up, which is a source of weakness. On the whole therefore we do not know what to advise our friends. In view of the magnificent crop reports we begin to feel inclined to say that the price will have to go considerably lower some time next season, but we do not feel strong enough on the point yet to ask our friends to sell and besides that the crop has still got to go thaough a very critical period. Perhaps our friends have stronger views than we have and are ready to act now. Options :—

S-O single 8, double 16 points.
J-F ,, 15 ,, 26 ,,

SIR F. SCOTT AND THE AMAZON.

IN connection with the death of Major-General Sir Francis Scott, Mr. Alfred Kinnear who accompanied Sir Francis Scott to Ashanti in 1895-6 tells a good story. In one of his hinterland expeditions from Lagos, Sir Francis Scott found the head of the column suddenly assailed by a woman, who was discovered in a tree, armed with various descriptions of rude missiles, such as nuts, stones, and lumps of wood, which with unearthly yells she hurled at the Hausas. Captain Larrymore with a picket was sent to bring the woman in, but down she would not come. A Hauss, who scaled the tree, had his skull laid open. with the legbone of some wild animal ; a second man was severely bitten in the hand and nose. An attempt to get the fugitive down by a front and rear attack ended in the assault failing In fact, the column was held up by a single woman

ASTONISHING THE MESS.

Sir Francis Scott felt his honour was impeached, and a fresh attack, to no better purpose, was ordered and eventually the creature was first smoked into higher branches, and finally the tree itself was levelled to the ground. Even then she fought like a fury, but was eventually taken. The column looked upon a most lovely giantess. She proved to be a magnificent Amazon from Samory's country, who had escaped from an Arab slave-dealer. On being assured that Sir Francis Scott was not an Arab or a slave-trader, her resicitance cooled down, but the fun was not yet over. Still apprehensive and suspicious, the creature took refuge beneath the mess table, and during dessert had a fit of the tantrums, seized an end of the table-cloth, and the mess were astounded to find all their glasses and decanters slide in one heap upon their knees..

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

The cause was discovered, and Sir Francis Scott ordered his extraordinary prisoner into the guard hut. About two in the morning the Commander-in-Chief was heard in stentorian tones calling out the guard. Officers rushed to their swords, and then Sir Francis Scott was discovered in his pyjamas, standing in the moonlit square. He reported that something or someone had endeavoured to get into his bed. The guard entered the hut and found the Samory woman crouching beside the couch. She had escaped from the guard-room, entered the Colonel's tent, and in the darkness had crowled upon his bed. Of course there was a glorious grin and titter at Sir Francis Scott's expense, which the witty Larrymore improved by many subtle jests.

Eventually our beautiful Amazon, nutbrown and with red hair, was placed in safe hands and sent home to the intense disgust of the expeditionary force which had come to regard her as a beautiful tigress in human form. But after that two-o'clock-in-the-morning adventure Sir Francis Scott insisted upon it.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 7.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

112-01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M—Captain and V

513-01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Lachminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Mahadhai J and M.

551-01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapoor Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

651-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajana vs Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Rele—Bhaishunkar and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

684-01—Little and Co—Rai Bahadur Bunnilal Aberchand vs The Saitoon Mills Ltd—Thackurdas and Co.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaku and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and another—Mansukhlal D and J.

602-01—Madhowjee V—S Jao Halals vs M C Macleod and another.

595-00—Hiralal D—Sitaram Savalis vs The Hindustan S and vs Co—Dikshit and D.

173 02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia and Miya Sayed Ahmed Valad Syed Hoosein—Payne G S and M.

535-01—Mulla and M—Khatizabai widow vs Fatmabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M, Payne G S and M and Shamrao and M.

132-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizalai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karimbin and others—Little and Co and Payne G S and M.

174-02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Heerjeebhai Allarakhia and others vs Miya Syed Ahmed valad Syed Hasan and another—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

524-01—H Dayabhai—Mumbordas Sunderjee vs Goculdas Luchmoodas—Mansukhlal D and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayam Sharafalli vs Abdool Hoossein Kasoffalli and others—Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Morobs Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

671-00—Manishanker K. and G—Vallabdas Dewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kailbai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamooat—In person.

634-1—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lalloobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

633-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.

190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

323-02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bejonjee vs Raghowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.

701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewsraa and another—Malvi H and M.

575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dewsay and another vs Bhaajee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnabai and another vs Dharsey Thakersey—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For an Exparte Decree.

271-02—Bhaishanker K and G—Jamnadas Kanjee and another vs Framjee Sorjee and others—Dikshit and D. For further evidence.

275-98—Trabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sirdruthrai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

35-02—Mirza and M—L Mungawir vs J Mungawir—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

81-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

21-01—Mansukhlal D and J—The Soonderdas S and W Co, Ld vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Commercial Cause.

117-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.

402-02—Little and Co—The National Bank of India, Ld, vs Mirza Abdool Hamid and another—Smetham B and N.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Craigie L and O The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dhabajee Hakamchund and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji—Unwalla and P.

524-00—Captain and V Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

782-01—Bhaishanker K and G Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Cosman Jamal Vyani and another Edgelow G and W ; and A H D and Co.

590-01—Tyabjee D and Co Nemchund Manockchund Domjee Kessowjee and others Bicknell M and Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

26-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hibibhoy—Mulla and M.

3-02—Muljee C and V Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethbai widow—Wadia and G.

35-02—Mansukhlal D and J Jeewraj Dewji vs Madhowdas Goculdas Paste—Little and Co For postponements.

39-02—Little and Co Jugmonandas Vurjeewandas vs Jothabhoy Raghowji—Edgelow G and W.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas us Anguribai and others—R P Mehta.

98-02—Khundroo and S Jetha Narsey and another vs Kastoor Trioma and others—R B Metha and Madhowjee V.

382-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anandjee and others—Little and Co,

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glan is are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRACE—July 21, at Southsea, the wife of Captain C H C Grace, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKL—August 2, at Madras, the wife of Simon Clarke Boiler maker, Perambore Work-shops, Madras Railway, of a son.

COLOMB—July 29, at Murree, the wife of Major L C Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

LEHMANN—August 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr A Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore, of a son.

LEVERETT—July 31, at Cochin, the wife of G Leverett, Esq, Port Officer, of a son.

PAIN—July 12, at Dharwar, the wife of Charles Pain, of a son.

WRIGHT—July 31, at Glen Bannock, Mussoorie, the wife of H N Ison Wright, Esq, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NORIE—ARUNDEL—July 31, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev G. E Nicolls M A, Major E W M Norie, Middlesex Regt. to Violet Harriet, elder surviving daughter of A T Arundel, Esq, I C S, C S I, of Craig Dhu, Simla.

DEATHS.

MCINTOSH—August 1, Alexander McIntosh, Mazdehu T E South Sylhet.

VAN DRIEL—At her residence, Phillip's Street, Madras, Ann Van Driel, widow of the late Geo. Van Driel, aged 85 years, 8 months and 2 days.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water 1-25m. 1-42a. Low water, 7-5m., 7-49a.

Bank of Bombay, annual meeting, 3-30 p.m.

Oriental Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.

Indian Land Company, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

Telegraph vs. Oxford L. I.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-30, p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Japan, Australia and China, per extra s. s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

A NEW WONDERFUL AND UNFAILING MEDICAL SYSTEM.—European and Parsi ladies and gentlemen desirous of learning this system should see Mr. Gadgil at his Dispensary, opposite Girgaum Police Station, between 7 and 9 a. m.

DATTA POONJA.—The annual Datta Poonja will be held on every Thursday during the month of Shrawan in Shri Datta's Temple at Girgaum Back Road in Mr. Vinayak Sadanand Joshi's Wadi. The Cart will be especially illuminated by Electric light. The Hindus are cordially invited.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations for the month of July 1902 :—" Bunde-Khoda " Rs 11 ; Dadar Bannia merchants, and Messrs. Narotamdass Kuberdas, Sha Venji, Dhanji Sha Karamsi Jivraj Sha Pachan Devsi, Sha Raishi Ukeda, Sha Poonshi Ladha, Sha Ganeshi Hausraj, and Sha Aspar Manshi, sweets.

LUCKY OFFENDERS.—In disposing of the summary police cases at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Binning, the Chief Presidency Magistrate exercised a good deal of clemency. All petty offenders were warned and discharged. The explanation was that yesterday was the last day for the hearing of summary police cases by Mr. Binning before Coronation Day, and the offenders were therefore reminded of the leniency of the Court and discharged with the warning that they would be severely dealt with if they came before the Court again.

A HAND-BOOK FOR THE CLERK.—Messrs. Dubhash and Co., publishers of Bombay, have issued a second edition of their well-known little manual "A clerk's Hand-book of useful information." From the second edition have been deleted certain features of minor importance and other more useful information has been inserted. The main features of the volume—hints on penmanship, letter-writing, book-keeping, and explanation and definitions of French and Latin phrases—still remain, and a clerk, however limited may be his general knowledge, need never remain long in a difficulty if he possesses this little work. The price of the volume is Re. 1-4.

REVENGE FOR A SISTER'S DISHONOUR.

Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in May last, convicted Andanappa bin Sanganbasappa of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal from the decision was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Sangappa at Nigadi on the 13th April last. It was alleged that the deceased, a man of inferior caste to the accused, seduced the latter's sister Nagavva, and that it was anger at the dishonour thus inflicted on his family that caused the accused to commit the murder. The deceased died from the effect of a violent beating inflicted upon him in a field near Nigadi. His skull was fractured, one arm and one leg were broken, and other serious injuries were inflicted. The witness Ali Saheb happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time, and saw the accused standing over the prostrate Sangappa, and striking him. He interfered and caused him to desist, and then passed on. Whether the accused continued to beat Sangappa after his departure or not, was not known. Shortly afterwards accused went to the patel and said he had killed the man. He was at once put under arrest, and the police were summoned. Accused made a full confession. Mr. Knight said there was evidently no room to doubt the truth of the case set forward. The accused must be convicted of the offence of murder, for six months or more had passed since Sangappa had seduced his sister, and it was in evidence that he and his victim spent the night preceding the murder together in his field. There could be no suggestion, therefore, of grave and sudden provocation, but at the same time the offence was not one which, in Mr. Knight's opinion, called for the extreme sentence. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the facts of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	5	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Maragon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	2	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	7	10	83
Total plague deaths to date	13,497	99,122	
Same date last year	21	21	199

A DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hakim Mir Nabikhan, proprietor and editor of an Urdu newspaper entitled "Sir Panch," printed and published in Bombay, Monlvi Hidayat Rasool, and Chandoolal, caricaturist appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against them by Hakim Shirazuddin Ahmed, a Mahomedan medical practitioner. Messrs. Chunilal H. Setalvad and Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute ; while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. K. N. Daial, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was a "hakim" and practised as such in Bombay for the last eight years. In the issue of the "Sir Panch" of the 27th June 1902 an article was published under the heading of "Pesha, Khalma' meaning "something going in advance." It was headed by a couplet from Mirza Jan's Diwan, the publication of which was prohibited, because the Diwan was written in very obscene language and contained profane ideas likely to lower the morals of the public. The article in question contained very obscene language, and in it the damsel, who was speaking, was supposed to be the Mahomedan community, and the various persons, who were named therein, were represented as violating her, i.e., doing things which were calculated to lower the Mahomedan community. A reference had been made in the article about the complainant which was of a very objectionable character. In the same issue of the paper a cartoon was published in which a lion was represented as sitting calmly and various animals standing before him. In the cartoon the lion was represented to be saying: "As long as God is gracious I do not at all care for these baramis, who have become my enemies." Among the animals who were represented as having become the enemies of the lion and as being baramis, the complainant was represented as Shirazi kutia (i.e. bitch). The complainant was prepared to prove by evidence that he and the first two accused were not on good terms, that the article was written by the second accused, and that the cartoon was drawn at his direction by the third accused Chandoolal. The complainant alleged that the publication of the article and the cartoon had lowered him considerably in the estimation of the Mahomedan community, and he had in consequence suffered to a very great extent in his reputation and practice. He further submitted that such publication had not only harmed his reputation, but was likely to disturb the public tranquility, because in it profane allusions were made of mosques, and Mahomedans were called dogs and pigs.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said the article and the illustration were quite distinct from each other, and there was absolutely no connection between them. As to the cartoon he might explain that some time back there was considerable commotion about the relations of the British Government with the other European Powers. The lion in the picture represented the British Government, who quietly defied his enemies, the other animals shown in the cartoon, as for instance, the pig stood for the Boers.

Mr. Khalil inquired what power was represented by the Phul Gully Kakutta, the dog of the Phul Gully, Bhendi Bazar ?

The Magistrate : How can a dog of the Phul Gully be against the British Government ?

Mr. Kazi said he hoped to explain the allusion hereafter. Continuing Mr. Kazi said there was a bear in the picture representing Russia.

Mr. Khalil contended that the interpretation which Mr. Kazi sought to put on the language in the illustration could not hold good, because if it only referred to England and the other European Powers how did the Goosmaun-e-charya, (i.e. the enemy of the four successors of the Prophet), and the "soor" from Bengal came in ? These were clearly applied to the complainant.

The case was adjourned.

A WRONG MAN IN THE DOCK.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent W. Nolan prosecuted Shaik Yassin Shaik Kadur, policeman No 1363 D of the Bombay Police Force on a charge of wrongfully restraining one Kaliakhan Dossabhoy and of giving false information to a public servant. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, with Mr. B. R. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 19th May last two men named Abdul Rahiman Saban and Gafoor Bala were arrested by the accused on a charge of being drunk and disorderly and failed to appear next day before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup. They, however, did not remain in the pond to their bail bonds and summonses were issued against them. Subsequently the accused informed Inspector Aldridge that he could not find the two men. Later on however, he reported to that officer that he had served the summons on one of them but could not find the other. On the strength of this report Mr. Aldridge endorsed the summons accordingly. On the 17th June last the accused placed one Kaliakhan Dossabad before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup and informed the Magistrate that he was one of the two men, who had been charged with being drunk and disorderly and who had not responded to his bail-bond. Kaliakhand was convicted by the Magistrate and fined Rs. 4. In consequence of a petition received by the Commissioner of Police, Inspector Aldrige instituted an enquiry and ascertained that the accused had arrested Kaliakhan inst ad of Abdul Rahiman Saban, against whom the summons had been issued and that Kaliakan was not one of the two persons charged with being drunk and disorderly. The person who had really committed the offence was Abdul Rahiman Saban. Mr. Dracup under the circumstances sanctioned the prosecution of the accused for giving false information to a public servant under section 182 of the I. P. Code.

The accused, in his statement, said that he had arrested two men at Grant Road, but those two men were not Gafoord Balla and Abdul Rahiman. The real persons whom he had arrested were Kaliakhan and another man, who had not yet been found. It was true that the summons was made out in court against Abdul Rahim and was served on Kaliakhan, who was then marched to the Police Court. He did not read out the name on the summons to Kaliakhan as he did not know how to read.

The case stands adjourned.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT COLABA.

TOOKA YESSOO, a Hindu labourer, aged about twenty-five years, was, at half past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him by one Yenkoo and others at Colaba. It appears that Tooka was engaged at 6 p.m. by a Bania to carry a load to Yenkoo, who is a milkman, at the buffalo stables at Colaba Tooka delivered the load and on his demanding the payment of his hire from Yenkoo, an altercation took place between them, in which, it is alleged, Yenkoo and six other persons assaulted him with their clenched fists. Tooka was conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the house-surgeon, on examining him, thought it was probable the man might have been suffering from ruptured spleen and considering it to be a very serious case, summoned Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to take down the man's dying deposition.

Tooka Yessoo, in his deposition, said he was a labourer and lived at Colaba. Yesterday at 6 p.m. he took a load to the buffalo stables at Colaba, He demanded one anna six pies from the milkman Yenkoo. The load was given to him by a Bania with a chit to be taken to Yenkoo. The latter told him to go to the Bania for the money. The deponent said he would not leave without the money. An altercation then took place, when Yenkoo gave him a blow with his fist on the left side. Seven or eight men then came up, some of whom caught hold of the deponent and some gave him blows and slaps. He walked up to a Dharmasala and laid himself down feeling very sick. He was subsequently brought to the hospital by a policeman. There was no enmity between him and Yenkoo or any of those who assaulted him.

Mr. Gangadhar Gopal, of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, stated on solemn affirmation that Tooka Yessoo was brought to the hospital at 11-30 p.m. He thought it wa probable that the man was suffering from a ruptured spleen and was in danger of death.

The police have a rested Yenkoo and two of the other alleged assailants, named Krishnaji Rowji and Luxmon Venkutaswami in connection with this affair.

ANOTHER electric power scheme ! In his Report for the year ending March last, the Sanitary Engineer for the United Provinces refers to the inadequacy of the water-supply of Mussoorie, in view of the growing popularity of that Hill station, and says that the most promising scheme for its improvement appears to be the utilisation of the Kempti Falls to generate power which can be electrically transmitted to drive pumps at some springs two miles nearer Mussoorie. By constructing a collecting reservoir at these pumps the power could be used for pumping during the day and for lighting by night. The revenue from electric lighting would, it is expected, go a long way towards paying the interest and providing a sinking fund on the initial outlay. If it is found that the minimum discharge of water at the spring is sufficient to provide the necessary power, Mr. Aikman hopes to be able to formulate a scheme which will meet with the approval of the Government and the Municipality.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Wednesday.—The only changes of pressure of any importance are a slight to brisk rise in Upper India and a slight fall in Burma. A shallow diffused low pressure area is lying over Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts. Light to moderate showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, Orissa and the adjoining districts of Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur and only light showers on the West Coast. Mainpuri has received a heavy local fall of nearly four inches, Moulmein two inches, Tavoy, Bogra, Ranikhet and false Point one and a half inches. Conditions are unchanged on the West Coast where winds continue unusually light and only very light showers have fallen. Easterly winds are extending into the East Punjab where skies are cloudy and humidity has increased.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	22	48	29	45	26	78	21	77
Wednesday, 6th Aug.	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	22	48	29	45	26	78	26	77
Total fall to Aug. 6th 1901.	74	81	69	47	73	52	64	62
Total fall to Aug. 6th 1900	45	01	50	44	49	67	49	95

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	35
August 6th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	00
Total	21	35

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINES.

Table shewing actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 8 a.m., 2nd August :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Bandora	26	46	Wadhwan	1	35
Panjoo	20	53	Dabhoe	6	94
Valturana	22	63	Sevalia	6	61
Palghur	24	48	Godhra	3	7
Gholwad	28	33	Patri	8	31
Daman	51	30	Limbdee	3	31
Bulsar	36	67	Dohad	10	31
Nausari	25	70	Amargarh	17	47
Surat	23	6	Rutlam	11	50
Kim	19	80	Nagda	8	93
Broach	15	99	Rajpardi	13	23
Baroda	8	10	Vyara	19	68
Mehmadabad	5	27	Nandbar	13	90
Ahmedabad	2	82	Nardana	4	80
Viramgam	3	5			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902.

CALCUTTA AND HER TRADE.

MR. D. KING, who in the absence of Mr. David Yule, on Saturday, presided at the half yearly meeting of the Bank of Calcutta, gave an instructive review of the industries of the rival city during the previous six months. Jute, the stand-by of Calcutta, has given investors every cause for satisfaction. The companies paid anything between eight and sixteen per cent., which is more than shareholders can consider a cause for complaint. The jute forecast does not promise such good results as last year, but Mr. King says its publication has created no consternation. Since it appeared, prospects have consistently brightened, the Government prophets have been discredited and shareholders hold on tightly to their scrip. Moreover the companies have very large holdings of jute in hand and even if the supply runs short, the mills will not be adversely affected. Paying such dividends and having such a continuity of good seasons, investments in jute should prove more attractive than is actually the case, and as Mr. King remarked, it does strike one as extraordinary that while the British public will run after the shares of American brewery companies in the London market, the shares of an industry like jute, which is practically a monopoly, do not find favour to a very large extent outside India, or with the "qui hais" who have been here. The reason is to be found in the fact that while Indian investments are not boomed by those interested in them, those of America are, and even yet no adequate arrangement has been made to keep prices before the investing public. It transpired that the Indian coal industry is temporarily depressed. Many coal companies were floated in the half year. They were saddled with heavy royalties and inferior coal, facts which are responsible in large measure for the depression in the industry. But it is hoped that the amended rates for the carriage of the mineral from the mines to Calcutta will have a beneficial effect. Mr. King told his hearers he had little doubt that a trade, which in the last few years gave the railways, which luckily run through the coal fields, an annual revenue of a crore and a half, should receive great concessions to further develop the trade, and with the yearly increasing mileage of railways, and the starting of new industries, he thought. Anyhow the consumption must be a growing one. The depression certainly is not likely to have much effect upon those companies whose profits in the past have been made out of the selling of good coal. It is the concerns that mine inferior coal that will suffer. Calcutta's tea trade is still under a cloud, but it is felt as the increased consumption per head is still steadily growing in the United Kingdom, brighter days will very soon dawn. Meantime it is regarded as an unfortunate fact that the indirect advantages of handling tea irrespective of price is apt to prevent sufficient attention being paid to the question as to which gardens of any particular company's property pay. It is asserted as indisputable that in Assam many concerns might divest themselves of some of their unprofitable divisions, with the result that the remaining properties even on current prices for tea would pay, while the abandoning of the unprofitable divisions would rid the market of such a quantity of tea as to improve the prices of the remainder. This, Mr. King remarked, certainly appears a more business-like course than the proposition recently made that output should be restricted by practically destroying paying tea along with unprofitable. Well-wishers of the tea industry, shareholders and agents should thoroughly sift the question whether a tea bush so long as it has tea leaves on it is to be plucked no matter at what cost; for surely a tea bush must have a limited paying life. Indian growers have flooded the London markets, instead of endeavouring to open out others, with the result that in recent sales in Calcutta outside markets bought at ten annas advance of London prices. Growers fail to recognise that by selling elsewhere and having plenty of tea on hand for disposal in Calcutta, they would relieve the London markets and run up prices to a profitable standard. Mr. King lamented the evil times which had overtaken the cotton and paper mills, but he is sanguine that the industries may shortly be again run on paying lines.

THE SHAN RAID AT MUANG PRAY.

ALTHOUGH India cannot be held primarily responsible for the Shan raid at Muang Pray, reported in to-day's telegrams, it will become the duty of Government to insist on reparation being made by the offending tribes. Muang Pray, the scene of the outrage, is a hundred and fifty miles either from the Salween or the northern boundary of Siam, and Reuter does not tell us whence the raiders started. In the administration of the Shan States an administrative experiment which promised to prove successful has been tried. The Shan uplands, of over forty thousand square miles in extent, since the British occupation of Lower Burma, were divided under a large number of mutually independent states, each ruled by a Sawbwa appointed by Government. Each chief, though no longer a feudatory, but a British subject, has the power of life and death, together with an almost unlimited authority in the internal management of his State, so long as it is not characterised by oppression, or cruel and barbarous practices. Two British Superintendents exercise a general control—at Taunggyi in the south and Lashio in the north—and have supervision over the chiefs, their administration and their relations with each other. It is doubted by some that this administration is the best possible, but it is at once cheap, effective and better suited to the Shan people than any more elaborate system modelled after the districts in charge of British officers. The result of its working, as proclaimed by Mr. Nisbet recently, was that there was "very little crime of any serious description. The principle of local responsibility is strictly enforced, and when offenders in a serious case are not detected, the State in which the crime is committed has to pay compensation". When this was written—a year ago—internecine warfare had ceased, and the short record of the Shan States was described as one of peace, prosperity and progress. Serious crimes were of infrequent occurrence, raiding had been suppressed along the whole of the frontier, and there was little or no disturbance within the hills themselves. The demarcation of the boundary between the Southern Shan States and Siam was accomplished as far north as Kengcheng ten years ago, the Siamese Commissioners working in perfect accord with the British agent. In 1894 a partial demarcation of the boundary between Kengcheng and Kengtung was made; an assistant political officer being stationed at Kengtung, and steps taken to promote cordial relations between that State and the Siamese tracts on its borders. Kengcheng territory was added to Kengtung in 1895, and accepted the new situation loyally, while the partition of the State to the west of the Mekong river led to no difficulties with the French, who became our neighbours and cordial relations were maintained with Siam. The Shans and the Siamese originally came of one stock, a nation once great, but now scattered throughout Burma, Siam and China, the Siamese being the only branch which retained even a nominal independence. The political and social strife and the constant internecine warfare of the last two centuries are held to account for their proneness to intense jealousy and personal dislikes, and to have rendered them apt to be cruel and vindictive, defects which it was hoped would soon become obliterated under peaceful, good government.

THE GOLD MINES AND THE WAR.

IT has been understood that the gold mines in South Africa would be required to bear a proportion of the cost of the war, but it appears that the mine-owners have no cause to complain of the amount they will be called upon to pay. It has been decided to levy a ten per cent. tax on gold mining profits, and at a recent interview between Lord Milner and a deputation from the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines it was pointed out by the High Commissioner that this impost had been arrived at only after a careful consideration of what the industry could stand and of the financial needs of the Transvaal Government. To balance the local expenditure for the financial year, which will end in June next, half a million sterling is required in addition to the present resources of the Colony, and the ten per cent. tax on gold profits will produce exactly this amount. It is thus entirely for local purposes that the mines are to be called upon to pay and notwithstanding the recent declaration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach it appears certain that the mines will escape any exceptional taxation on account of the war. Addressing the deputation Lord Milner said he was unable to say what course was contemplated by the Home Government with regard to the redemption of war expenditure, but if this were thrown on the Transvaal its resources even with the £500,000 from gold profits would be inadequate. He added, however, that he understood his Majesty's Government did not intend to defray any portion of the war expenditure through additional taxes, but that they looked for increased revenue in the future from existing sources and from the sale of new mining rights. Part of the half million raised by the gold tax will go towards the cost of the constabulary force. It must be acknowledged that the mine-owners are getting off very lightly, especially when it is remembered that the termination of the dynamite monopoly which existed under the Boer regime means a saving of £300,000 a year to the industry, while a reduction in customs duties is to take effect immediately. With these advantages it was no hardship for the deputation to be told that there was no prospect of an early reduction in railway rates. It is proverbial that the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much, but the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines appear to be equally prone to the latter failing. There is, however, no intention to impose an income-tax at present, but Lord Milner intimated that upon the position of the revenue would depend whether the principle of the profit tax should be extended to other industries. The position of the mines under the new order is such that it is not surprising that the deputation should have left Lord Milner entirely satisfied with the attitude of the Government. One of the matters which threatened to create a difficulty had reference to the registration and transfer of claims with particular relation to claims which have lapsed by the failure to pay license fees. Under the gold law a claim lapses when the license fees are not paid and the Government have had to point out that if transfer of these claims were allowed without payment of the license charges it would be an admission that they did not belong to Government. The authorities have, however, decided to have their position determined by a test case in the courts and to this Chamber of Mines have readily agreed. Another matter of interest is that Lord Milner informed the mine-owners that it was not the intention of the Transvaal Government to do anything without giving the public opportunity of representing their views. This statement provides us with the explanation of the telegram published yesterday, in which we were told that a movement is on foot in Johannesburg to organize a representative body, which, in the absence of representative institutions, will be able to speak with authority on all matters of public interest. It is to be hoped that this Association will be exactly what it professes to be, but it is somewhat curious that the men who in agitating for reform under the Boer rule established the Transvaal Republican Union in 1887, and the Transvaal National Union, five years later, should be again turning to political agitation so readily.

THE RAINFALL AND THE CROPS.

THE latest reports received by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture show that useful rain has been received in nearly all parts of India, and that agricultural prospects are fairly good. In Madras agriculturists are busy with ploughing, sowing, and transplanting. Good rain was received on the West Coast, and a fair to light fall elsewhere. The standing crops are in fair condition. Prospects in Bengal were much improved by the rainfall of the week which was general and moderately heavy. The autumn crops and sugar cane promise very well. Early rice and jute have been harvested, and the transplantation of winter rice is proceeding. From every district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh come reports of rain, and in many districts over seven inches have been received. Sowings are practically completed, and the seed is reported to have germinated well. Prospects are generally good. Except in Mooltan and Hissar, where more rain is required, the Punjab has had a sufficient fall. The harvesting of extra spring crops is still being carried on, and sowing for autumn crops is also in progress. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good to average, and everywhere they have benefited by recent rain. More rain is needed in the North-West Frontier Province, although the prospects of the crops already sown are good. The supply of water in the canals and the perennial streams is satisfactory, and sowings continue everywhere. Ploughing and sowing are well advanced in Lower Burma, and in the district have already been completed. In Prome transplanting has been commenced, and in Upper Burma dry weather paddy is being reaped. More rain is wanted in some districts to facilitate the cultivation of wet-weather paddy. Prospects are on the whole hopeful. Rain has been general in the Central Provinces, although, except in the Chhattisgarh, the fall has only been light. In many districts the total monsoon rainfall is still only about half of what it should be. In Waidha damage is being done by insects. Assam reports hot and rainy weather. The prospects of early rice are poor in most districts. Considerable damage has been caused by floods to early and late broad-casted rice in parts of Sylhet and Kamrup. Fair prospects are held out in respect of tea, and the outlook for sugar cane is good. The jute harvest is likely to be a good one in the Paro Hills, although it is anticipated that only a moderate outturn will be realised elsewhere. In Mysore the standing crops are in good condition, and the prospects of the season are very encouraging. In Coorg a satisfactory rainfall was received, and agricultural operations continue without cessation. Slight showers of rain have fallen in Berar, and the standing crops are in a satisfactory condition. In Hyderabad the crops are reported to have been damaged in many districts by insects. In the great part of the State the autumn sowings are in progress. Useful rain has fallen in parts of Rajputana, and in all the agencies of Central India there was a sufficient fall. Scarcity still prevails in most parts of Baroda, in Kashmir the crops are doing well, and in Nepal transplanting is in progress.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

IT is impossible to read details of the preparations for the Delhi Durbar and the enormous outlay of money it will involve without turning our eyes towards Guzarat. The much derided weather forecast seems destined to secure its own justification. Famine in Guzarat appears to be inevitable. Yet enormous sums of money are being laid out in Delhi for a ceremony which will cost the State more, comparatively speaking, than Saturday's ceremony at Westminster, and for which there is absolutely no necessity. We are sorry that the Delhi Durbar was not postponed at least until the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales—when one outlay would have sufficed. At the forthcoming durbar native chiefs will feel bound to put in an appearance and many of them will find it necessary to lay out money they can ill afford—Money which some of them wanted to devote to purposes of famine relief will have to go towards making up a useless pageant in the ancient capital. Poor chiefs must go for appearance's sake, and their poor in consequence must suffer. In British India money is badly wanted for public works, the execution of which has been deferred time after time. Yet money can be found for empty pageantry and a fortnight's festivities. It is vain to protest; but we shall look back with uncomfortable feelings on the Delhi Durbar a year hence, when the tale of the ravages of famine in Guzarat comes to be counted.

H. M. S. receiving hulk Tenasserim, will leave the Prince's Dock to-day, and anchor in the stream.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prante Railway for the week ending 21st June, amounts to Rs. 4,671 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,339. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st June were Rs. 1,01,921 amounting an increase on the corresponding period of the last year of Rs. 4,201.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 21st June amounts to Rs. 14,110 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,741. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st June were Rs. 4,94,257 amounting an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,77,844.

A FUND has been started at Meerut in aid of the European and Native passengers injured in the recent railway accident at Kathauli. Subscriptions should be sent to the "Officer Commanding at Meerut." Ten members of the Stanley Theatrical Company are among those who received injuries, and some of these are so badly hurt that they will be unable to resume their professional work for several weeks. It is, therefore, to be hoped that a liberal response will be made to the appeal for assistance.

THE other evening a Bania at Hyderabad (Sind) took a certain milk preparation, called "Khirni", to the house of a Hindu widow in Lalwani Lane, and gave it to her, saying it was from a certain well-known temple-keeper who had given a feast to "Sadhus" and "Fakirs" that day. Such food, as some of our readers are aware, may not be refused, but is accepted with much gratitude. The poor widow took it and also piously distributed it among some neighbours, but it contained some intoxicating drug. All who took it became perfectly unconscious. The Bania paid a visit to the house at midnight and without any fear broke open the iron safe, a wooden box, and a cupboard. He collected a lot of ornaments, silk clothes, &c., on the floor, when one of the male members of the family who was away at Dadu arrived, and this put a stop to the thief's operations. He managed to get away, however, with a little cash.

FRANCE'S DEBT TO AN ENGLISHMAN.

REMINISCENCES OF NEARLY A CENTURY IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The veteran Sir Edward Blount, whom Lord Lytton described as "the doyen of the English colony in Paris" so long ago as 1898, is now well on in his ninety-fourth year. As one reads the memoirs that he has just given to the world, it is difficult to realise that their author is one who witnessed the coronations of George IV., William IV., and Victoria; who vividly remembers the ribbon-decked postboy bringing the news of Waterloo, and the triumphant return home from that field of the one-legged Peninsula hero, Lord Anglesey; who knew Talleyrand, and used to ride with Louis Napoleon when the future Emperor was a youth of twenty-two.

Mr. Stuart Reid has edited Sir Edward's notes and recollections for him; but even so the tenacious memory and hale mental vigour of this fine old man will astound every reader.

His recollections of rough, almost "Dotheboys Hall", schooldays at St. Mary's, Oscott, more than eighty years ago will interest Roman Catholics. But even those do not seem so prehistoric as his subsequent service in the Home Office under Mr. Spring Rice. He heard O'Connell speak for seven hours in the House on the Catholic question, capping every climax with Byron's words: "Know ye not, who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?" He used to breakfast at Holland House on Sundays with Sydney Smith, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Francis Burdett, and Brougham as fellow-guests. He officially copied the despatches of Navarino, and remembers a discussion at the Home Office over Wellington's insistence upon calling that battle an "untoward event" in the King's Speech.

THE FIRST FRENCH RAILWAYS.

In 1840—to pass over his short diplomatic career as a youth in Paris and Rome, and his start as a banker in Paris—we find Edward Blount inducing Louis Philippe's Government to make a momentous departure. There was great prejudice against railways in France; in 1836, as against nearly 2,000 miles of railroad in England, France had only about twenty-five miles between Strasburg and Bale.

The construction of a great trunk line from Paris to Rouen, which really started the French railway system, was due to Edward Blount. It was he who pressed for and obtained the authorisation and loan from the Government; his firm that contracted to construct it; and he who raised the money. One-third of the capital, the contractors (Messrs. Brassey and Mackenzie), and all the original engine-drivers were English. A trace of the English origine of the French lines still survives in the fact that though the French rule of the road is to pass on the right, the French rule of the railway is to pass on the left, as in England.

The revolution of 1848 temporarily ruined Mr. Blount, but he was soon on his feet again, and the extent of his subsequent success may be gauged by the fact that, among other things, he was president (1870-1901) of the Societe Generale, director-administrator of the Lyons-Avignon and Lyons-Macon-Geneva lines, and chairman for thirty years of the Western of France Railway. The circumstances of his relinquishment of the last post are notable.

A "JINGOIST."

In 1894 (a year of some international tension) at a Paris British Chamber of Commerce dinner, he humorously observed that he had been called "an old Jingo," and that if her Majesty were to found an Order of the Jingo he should certainly ask to be a Commander of it. At once French patriotism was up in arms. "Jingo," or "Jingoist," as the French had it, was hunted up in dictionaries; there was an excited debate in the Chamber of Deputies; it was held that a Jingoist railway chairman would probably betray French plans of mobilisation; the redoubtable War Minister, General Mercier, threatened a Bill aimed at Sir Edward Blount, and, though his fellow-directors insisted on keeping him as honorary president, the man who is now the sole survivor of the original railway promoters of France had to resign his chairmanship.

The ingratitude of all this can only be made fully apparent by a reference to other services rendered to France by Edward Blount in addition to his origination of her railways. During the early days of the Paris-Rouen line, he had many exciting rides on the engine, often as driver himself, having diligently learnt the business; and he tells many thrilling stories of people unavoidably run over or nearly so. But he never had a more exciting ride than the one in 1848.

Just before the Revolution, Peel, meeting Mr. Blount at dinner, sent him in haste to Paris to warn the King and his Ministers that it was coming. The warning was unheeded: the revolution came; and Mr. Blount bravely stood by the side of the Duchesse d'Orleans when she ineffectually appealed to the Chamber on behalf of her son, the Comte de Paris, and then helped the fugitive Royalties and Ministers to escape. Later came the rising of the Red Republicans against the new Government, and Mr. Blount was present in the lobby of the Chamber when General Cavaignac called for a volunteer to carry an urgent message to Amiens for troops.

FETCHING AN ARMY.

Mr. Blount carried that message. He bluffed his way into the Gare du Nord by pretending that he carried British Government despatches, and crept along the ditch beside the line to the workshops at La Chapelle, hearing an insurgent's bullet whizz past his ear as he went, under the first bridge. He had to throw another man down the embankment while a friendly workman was finding him an engine, and then he ran the gauntlet on it to Amiens and returned to St. Denis with the first instalment of 30,000 or 40,000 troops, and was shot at in a ditch again as he made his way into Paris.

He proved himself a true friend to the French again in the siege of Paris in 1870. He had pluckily stuck to his post, and in the absence of the Embassy officials was appointed Acting British Consul. For his great services to the British people in beleaguered Paris he was made a C.B. But he had helped his friends the French, too, and in the work of revictualling Paris afterwards he was splendidly to the fore.

It would be almost as easy to enumerate the interesting people of the nineteenth century who do not figure in these pages as to mention those who do. Sir Edward Blount tells how he saw Victor Emmanuel shake his fist and curse at the unconscious back of Napoleon III. after his failure to free Venice: how O'Connell, seeing the shirt of a rampant Tory member peeping from beneath his waistcoat during a burst of eloquence, cheerily cried out: "I am glad to see that for one moment my opponent has lucid interval"; how he heard Bulwer Lytton tell Disraeli that his principles forbade his voting for a certain Government Bill, and Disraeli's reply: "D——your principles! Stick to your party!" There have been few more readable reminiscences of late than these.

THE following from the "C. & M. G." is a sign of the piping times of peace:—"The appointment of Major Marker on Lord Kitchener's staff for India will be welcomed by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, to whom he rendered yeoman's service when on the Viceroy's staff in 1899. He showed himself an accomplished actor in the plays in which he took part in that year." And this of the man who captured Boer guns almost single-handed!! It is reminiscent of "Punch's" picture "circa", the date of the Crimea, and more particularly of Inkerman:—"Our guards: they can dance, and by God they can fight too!"

A CORRESPONDENT of the London "Spectator" writes regarding a conversation which he had with Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes expressed himself in strongly eulogistic terms of the Catholic Church. He said:—"I have great admiration for the Roman Catholic Church; it is in my opinion the one logical religion in the world, and if I only had the time I should like to become a Jesuit myself. Do you know any Jesuits? I have met many of them in Rhodesia, and have so great a respect and so keen an admiration for them as a body, that I take off my hat to them, each and all. It is not so much what they do or what they say; it is what they are that has impressed me so deeply."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

HIS MAJESTY'S RETURN TO LONDON.

REVIEW OF INDIAN TROOPS.

THE RETURN OF THE CONTINGENT.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The King sailed round the Isle of Wight to-day.

It has been settled that the King reviews the Indian troops at Buckingham Palace next week.

The Camp at Hampton Court breaks upon the 15th inst., and the troops will then return to India.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The King drives to Buckingham Palace to-day through London, by a circuitous route, in an open carriage.

TROUBLE IN SIAM.

SIAMESE ATTACKED BY SHANS.

TWENTY-FIVE OFFIALS KILLED.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Six hundred Shans have seized Muang Pray and killed twenty-five Siamese officials. They are now collecting rice and making ammunition.

Eight Europeans are there, and 2,000 troops have been sent to the spot.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM SHANGHAI.

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

AMERICA'S OBJECTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House, said that Chambers of Commerce and other bodies interested in the China trade have been consulted regarding portions of the Treaty.

LONDON AUG. 6.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, in a letter to the "Times" says he thoroughly agrees with his esteemed friend Liukunyi, that the time has come for the withdrawal of all troops from Shanghai, whose occupation of the place was only meant to be temporary.

Mr. Sharretts, the American Tariff Commissioner at Shanghai, has announced that he is opposed to the abolition of Likin and to the substitution of a tariff, which would prove disastrous and all nations especially America.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

STATEMENT BY MR. ARNOLD FORSTER

Mr. Arnold Forster, speaking in the House, with reference to armed cruisers, said that Government was not relying on pledges given by any foreigner or foreign corporation but was only subsidising the ships which it fully controls.

The Consultative Body would replace the Boile Committee, and watch the experiments resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS.

REDUCTION OF POSTAL RATES.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

Mr. Chamberlain presided at the Colonial Conference yesterday, during which the Army and Navy contracts were discussed. The claims of colonial contractors were urged, and also the cheapening of the postal rates for newspapers and periodicals.

THE NILE FLOOD.

LOWEST ON RECORD.

It is expected that the Nile Flood this year will be the lowest on record.

THE REBUILDING OF THE CAMPANILE.

THE RESTORATION FUND.

KING EMMANUEL'S SUBSCRIPTION.

King Victor Emmanuel has contributed 100,000 lires to the Campanile Restoration Fund.

SIMLA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Arrangements for the forthcoming Simla Fine Art Exhibition are nearly complete. The number of exhibits is 733 or 193 more than last year. The water colors include some admirable works, but the oils are less remarkable.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MESHAM.

Captain C. H. Mesham, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, died at Ahmednagar on the 5th inst. from diptheria.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The plague continues to increase in the Bombay Presidency and Mysore. The past week's return showing 1,449 and 268 deaths in these areas, respectively. The disease is quiescent elsewhere, only 185 deaths were reported from the rest of India during the past week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Lance-Sergeant F. H. Le Mesurier, 1st Battalion West Yorkshires, has been selected for a second lieutenancy in the Border Regiment.

TO WELCOME BACK THE MAHARAJA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUGUST 6.

A grand meeting of the Maratha nobility and gentry was held under the presidency of the chief of Mhaisal and a resolution passed, appointing a committee to collect subscriptions and arrange for a fitting and royal reception to his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja on his return from England. Rs. 4,000 were subscribed on the spot, it was also resolved to give a dinner to the Maharaja and party, and also to the Europeans of the station.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT CAUVERY.

SHIKAR ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP (MADUR), AUGUST 6.

The Viceregal party reached Maddur at 4 o'clock this morning, sleeping in the train till daylight before proceeding to the Cauvery Power Works. The party includes the British Resident and the Dewan of Mysore.

It is reported that forty elephants and eight bison have been driven into a khedda at Chamrajnagar but as the Viceroy's shikar camp is pitched 70 miles away from the khedda, it is uncertain if his Excellency will alter his programme.

SIVASAMUDRAM, AUG. 6.

The Viceregal party arrived here at 11 a. m.

After breakfast his Excellency inspected the forebay penstocks of the Power Works, and subsequently went down the cliff 600 feet in a wire tramway to the Power House. The Viceroy afterwards visited the Transformer House in company with the Resident and the Dewan.

DISASTER ON THE HOOGHLY.

STEAMER CAPSIZES.

ENGINE-ROOM CREW DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The s. s. Deepdale has been lost at Budge Budge while proceeding down the river with coal for Java.

The engine-room crew are reported to be drowned.

LATER.

The steamer Deepdale while proceeding down the river this afternoon touched the sand bank near Budge Budge, swung round with broadside on to a strong tide and capsized in course of a few minutes. After tremendous difficulties one boat was lowered and the captain, chief and second officers of the steamer Curran, the pilot in charge, Owen, his assistant, a Chinese carpenter, and two saloon boys managed to escape, but a large number of the crew including most of the engine room staff, were drowned, including Michael Robinson, third engineer. Full particulars are not yet to hand, but it is known that the steamer is a total wreck.

[The s. s. Deepdale, 2,696 tons, Captain E. Peck, arrived in Bombay on the 16th June from Karachi in ballast. She was bound to Calcutta, but had to put into this port owing to one of her main steam pipes having been broken by stress of weather. On the 18th idem, when about 200 miles from Bombay west, she was caught in the centre of a cyclone. The ship rolled and laboured heavily. There was a tremendously high sea, and the wind was terrific, the barometer being very low. Shortly after arriving in Bombay, Captain Peck resigned his command, and Mr. A. R. Dee, his chief officer, was appointed to take his place. She left on the 23rd June for Calcutta.

The s. s. Deepdale was an iron screw vessel of 1,650 tons register. She was built at Sunderland in 1850 by Messrs A. Laing. Her dimensions are 310·8 length, 38·1 breadth and 29·4 depth. She has one iron and one spark-deck. As already stated, she left Bombay bound for Calcutta on the 23rd June in ballast, under the command of Captain Lee, she had the following officers on board when she sailed:—G. H. Dumble, chief officer, and R. Lyle, 2nd officer; chief engineer, A. H. Robinson; 2nd engineer, Charles Playle; 3rd engineer, M. Robinson and 38 native crew.]

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. R. J. C. LORD.

HYDERABAD AUGUST 6.

Great regret has been caused among the European community and in native circles here by the sudden death of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), from a severe attack of Asiatic cholera.

[Robert John Cornwallis Lord was educated at St. Peter's School, Weston Super-Mari and Christ Church, Oxford, and was appointed to the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1890. He arrived in this country on the 2nd November 1892, and joined the Bombay Service. He became second assistant on the 15th July 1897. He was appointed Joint Judge and Sessions Judge in August 1897, and became assistant Judge in May 1898. In January 1900 he was appointed under Secretary to Government in the Political Legislative Departments. He went home on nine month's leave on the 6th July 1901 and returned in the beginning of April last. On the 21st May he was appointed to officiate as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind). His death will be much regretted in Bombay, where he was well known and greatly esteemed.]

ALLEGED FRAUD.

POONA, AUGUST 6.

The City Police arrested one Talak Hirachand on a charge of alleged criminal fraud in regard to a postal parcel containing silver bars to the value of Rs. 200. The parcel was sent from Bombay on the 19th ultimo by Ranchoddas Hiraji to the address of one Tarachand Hirachand. Accused went to the post office, signed himself as Tarachand, saying he was the agent of the above person, and took the parcel. The postal authorities afterwards made enquiries, and found a fraud had been committed. Accused was arrested and four more similar cases of fraud have been brought forward against him.

THE LORD BISHOP MUCH BETTER.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay is much better.

LORD NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET MATCH.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The above match was played on the Esplanade yesterday.

The following is the score :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Mr K K Ashburner, b Cassels	1
Mr S A Shethe, c and b Cassels	17
Mr B A Nanavati, b Irani	0
Mr N N Vakil (Captain), c Nariman, b Cassels	71
Mr B F Mehta, c Photographer, b Divecha	17
Mr Lovejoy, c Nariman, b Keravala	14
Mr M K Khanolkar, c Divecha, b Irani	7
Mr Tekne, c Modi, b Keravala	1
Mr B J Pleader, not out	15
Mr R J Modi, b Irani	14
Mr E Cooper, b Photographer	19
Extras	12
Total	188

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mr N K Ashburner, c Shethe, b Nanavati	28
Mr Photographer, not out	50
Mr Irani (Captain), c Vakil, b Keravalla	16
Mr Cassels, b Ashburner	7
Mr Divecha	to bat.
Mr Modi	
Mr Sanajiri	
Mr Nariman	
Mr Shabana	
Mr Prabhakar	
Mr Keravala	
Extras	13
Total	116

BOMBAY AND THE CORONATION.

PARADE SERVICE.

A Special Parade Service for all British Troops in Garrison on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor will be held on Saturday next, the 9th instant, as below :—

Church of England.—At the Afghan War Memorial Church, Colaba, at 8 a. m.

Roman Catholics.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Colaba, at 7 a. m.

Wesleyans.—At the Wesleyan Chapel, Colaba, at 7-30 a. m.

Presbyterians.—At St. Andrew's Church, Fort, at 6 p. m.

All officers not on special duty will attend.

Dress.—Review Order, Summer Clothing.

ROYAL SALUTE.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a. m. on Saturday, on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor.

MAHOMEDAN SCHOOL CHILDREN'S TREAT.

The members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay have invited all the Mahomedan students of the various institutions such as Maktab Khanas, Madrasas schools, colleges, seminaries, etc., both, private and public, in the Island of Bombay to partake of the feast in honour of the Coronation of the King-Emperor on Saturday. The feast will be given at 8 a.m. at the Jamat Khana of the Khatris in Serang Street or Bhosari Mohalla, opposite the Crawford Market. More than 6,000 Prayers, Books have been specially printed for distribution amongst the boys for the occasion by Kazi Abdul Karim, Proprietor of the Karimi Press. Moulvis and Syeds have also been invited for the Coronation dinner, where it is believed that arrangements have been made to reconcile the Moulvis who on account of some difference of opinion have resorted to law.

ST. PETER'S ARMENIAN CHURCH.

There will be High Mass at 8 a. m. on Saturday the 9th instant, on the occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII. Emperor of India, and special thanksgiving-prayers for the rapid recovery from his recent illness be stowed on him by Providence.

THE NEW OBSERVATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—News of the progress of the new Bombay Observatory has been somewhat scanty lately. The six years which it took to repair the employe's quarters at the old Colaba site seem to be only a standard of the time which is to be taken over the new erection. The last authoritative report was that Alibay had been definitely selected—that was months ago, and the question is still being wrangled over, which of two great men concerned shall have his way in denominating the particular spot in that delectable region were science shall have a worthy habitation. Why Alibay was selected at all, neither men nor angels could explain (scientifically).

As a suitable spot for the study of plague nothing could be said against it. But a place not only a considerable distance from Bombay, but cut off from all communication therewith for several months every year, would not strike the casual observer as the best whereon to plant the City's Observatory. It is true that this view of the question struck some of the powers that be, who on its inspiration asked the proprietors of the Dharamtia ferry to run their boat on to Alibay in the monsoon in the interests of science. There are some people whose idea of the fitness of things would make them ask the Captain of a P. & O. boat just to run them up to London Bridge to save them the walk from the Docks. It is to be feared that neither expense, the general convenience, nor the cause of science have been the predominating considerations in the selection of the new site with such a convenient spot as Mandwa, which is in daily communication with Bombay and in infinitely greater proximity thereto than Alibay, with its freedom from any possible future disturbances from trains, electric or otherwise. It is difficult, indeed, to understand the motives of those who claimed Alibay as the most suitable spot for containing the series of observations which have for so many years been so skilfully conducted at Colaba.

Perhaps some of your correspondents can solve this conundrum—Yours, &c.,

COMMON SENSE.

ACTION AGAINST THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

OUR Surat correspondent writes :—A very important case against the Surat City Municipality involving an important question of law has been decided by R. B. Lallubhai Parekh, first-class sub-judge of Surat. The case was one in which Atmaram Manor applied for an injunction to restrain the Surat Municipality from demolishing the eamah (balcony,) built on the eastern side of his house situated at Choke Bazaar. Mr. Jamshedji Maneckje Antia appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Chabildas Harkisondas with Mr. Balcantrao Sriprasankar represented the defendant municipality.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated that he had an old house situated on Survey No. 115 with an old balcony attached to it on the eastern sides, that he being desirous of pulling down the old building and building it anew asked permission from the Municipality to rebuild it and make balconies on the eastern side at the first storey and on the southern side at the second; that on the 1st April the Municipality granted him permission to build balconies both on the eastern and southern side at a height of twelve feet from the level of the ground, that as his first storey was at a height of ten feet he asked the defendant to amend the Razachithi and grant him leave to build it at that height on the eastern side; that this permission being refused he built the balconies on both sides at a height of 13 feet; that the municipality thereupon gave him notice under S. 113, clause 2, of the District Municipal Act of 1901, to demolish the eastern balcony; that he appealed against that order to the general body of the defendant municipality, that that appeal was summarily rejected; that in so doing the defendant municipality acted illegally, wantonly and capriciously and therefore he brought the present suit for injunction.

Mr. Antia on behalf of the plaintiff contended that the construction of the Razachithi was that he was not permitted to build balconies at a height of less than twelve feet, but than it gave him the option to build at any height above twelve feet; that that construction was supported by the document of Razachithi itself, for when the defendant gave him the permission to build balconies both at the first and second storey at a height of twelve feet; from the level of the road, the defendant municipality could never be said to have meant that both the first and second storey could physically be at an exact height of twelve feet; that there was an old bye-law No 7 of 1874, which authorised the balconies being built at any height without restriction provided it be not less than twelve feet; that that bye-law had not been repealed and that it ought to be considered still in force; that looking to other circumstances the balcony built by his client was covered by the permission granted.

The pleader for the defendant contended that the permission to build at a height of twelve feet meant an exact height of twelve feet and not a foot above or below; that the old bye-law relied on by the plaintiff was repealed by the Resolution of the General Body in 1893, and that even supposing it to be not repealed it is "ultra vires".

R. B. Parekh to-day delivered his judgment, holding that the construction put by the plaintiff on the permission is correct, that it is supported by the fact of the defendant not having objected to the balcony on the southern side which is admittedly at a height of more than twelve feet, that the old bye-law is not repealed, that it is not "ultra vires," that the defendant municipality has acted arbitrarily and unlawfully in ordering the plaintiff to demolish his balcony. He therefore ordered that the defendant do restrain permanently from demolishing it, and the defendant do pay all the costs of the plaintiff.

CORONATION DAY AND THE MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Could you not help us by suggesting to the mill agent's and owners to give us holiday on Saturday? Many public bodies would close their work on that day and it would be hard on us to see ourselves pent up in the mills, toiling and thus passing a day so glorious as an usual one.—Yours &c.,

ONE OF THE MILL HANDS.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was had yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. H. G. Gell, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khoje and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

MR. W. L. HARVEY.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, who returned to Bombay on Saturday from fifteen months' furlough and took charge of his office on that day from Mr. Sheppard, also attended the meeting for the first time.

The chairman said they were all very much delighted to see their Chief Officer back again in perfect health and vigour amongst them. Mr. Harvey was like the captain of a ship, in whom they had perfect trust even in dangerous time. (Hear, hear and applause).

BANDORA WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a letter to the President from Mr. E. R. Smetham and 585 other residents of Bandora, praying for a reduction in the rate for water at present charged to Bandora to something like what is charged to the public of Bombay for water consumed for domestic purposes.

The Commissioner in his report on the above letter stated :—Though nominally charged at the rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons of recorded water consumption the Bandora Municipality is allowed a rebate of 10 per cent. on the total quantity indicated by the meters, and of the remainder 9 per cent, is charged at the rate of annas 4 per 1,000 gallons. This works out in practice to an all round rate of annas 10 per 1,000 gallons, which I do not think can be considered excessive. If the present rates were reduced to annas 10, annas 8 or annas 6 per 1,000 gallons the loss to this Municipality would be Rs. 3,000, Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 9,000, respectively. The receipts from Water Tax in its various forms are considerably less than the expenditure, a fact which led me to propose an increase of 11-4 per cent. in the water for the present financial year, and this fact alone is, I think, sufficient justify a refusal of the request of the Bandora Municipality to be granted a reduction, which it would be also necessary to allow to our other outside consumers, such as Andheri, Cooria, and Vankola. If any reduction is to be made it should in my opinion be first made for the benefit of the meter consumers within the City, notably the Gaills, and only afterwards for the benefit those who get a good water supply at a reasonable rate without being called upon to incur a heavy initial outlay or to pay the heavy taxation imposed within the limits of the city and Island of Bombay."

Dr. Viegas said the residents of Bandora had not shown good reasons why the water rate should be reduced. He moved that the recommendation of the Commissioner declining to make any reduction in the water rate be adopted,

The resolution was carried.

STEEL MAINS FOR BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the provision and laying of steel mains near Coorla and in various parts of the city of Bombay was considered by the Committee :—

"I have the honour to inform you that in response to the invitation of tenders for providing and laying steel mains near Coorla and in various parts of the City of Bombay, three tenders were received.

Amount of tender.

(1)	Mr Gulamalli Jiwaji Pachmariwalla	Rs. 4,46,316
(2)	Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas	,, 5,01,975
(3)	Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co	,, 5,33,781

"Messrs. Marsland Price & Co. have subsequently reduced their original tender by 5 per cent. bringing it to Rs. 5,09,949 and they have also subsequently stated that they are prepared to give a reduction of 3 per cent. or Rs. 13,192 on the value of steel mains amounting to Rs. 4,38 755, if (as is stipulated also by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas) 35 per cent. of the value of the mains is paid to them as soon as the platesfor the same have been passed by our Inspectors at Home. The tenders, as finally worked out, therefore stand as follows :—

	Rs.
Mr. Gulamalli Jiwaji Pachmariwalla	4,46,316
Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co	4,95,735
Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas	5,10,576

"I have permitted Messrs. Marsland Price & Co. to make these alternations, (1) because the work to be done as far as India is concerned is of a novel character and (2) because the original stipulation in regard to payment by us was that the payments were to be made month by month after the pipes had been laid in India. As about a year will elapse between the times the steel plates are manufactured and passed at Home and the pipes are laid complete in India, it is our interest to make part payments for work already done rather than to have to pay a large extra sum in consequence of making no payments till the pipes are laid in India. Coming to the merits of the three tenderers, I have no hesitation in stating that notwithstanding a comparatively large difference between the tender of Mr. Gulamalli J. Pachmariwalla on the one hand and those of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company and Richardson and Cruddas on the other, the work should be entrusted either to Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company or to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. Mr. Gulamally J. Pachmariwalla was interviewed by the Executive Engineer as to his capabilities for carrying out the contract. The Executive Engineer reports that Mr. Gulamally states that either he himself or his brother will go to England and arrange with the dealers in that country or to America for the necessary machinery for satisfactorily carrying out the contract. An assurance of this kind ought, in my opinion, to carry no weight against the facts that Mr. Gulamalli does not possess any experience of work of this character being merely a dealer in iron and steel; that he has not the qualifications necessary to supervise work of this nature and that he does not state where his steel would be obtained from. In fact I have no guarantee that he would either undertake the work or bring it to a successful issue—a conclusion which seems to me warranted by the fact that the contractor proposes after the contract is secured to make a lengthy voyage to procure machinery for the purpose—a proceeding which seems to me to savour of speculation. To the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddes there are also objections. Mrs. Richardson and Cruddas object to a number of the conditions imposed by the specification. They object to the power of the Engineer to alter and modify quantities. Coming now to the tender of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., who are the second lowest tenderers, I have already quoted above from the report of the Glasgow manufacturers, Messrs. Meechan and Sons, to show that all the terms of the specification would be carefully adhered to. Both the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works and the Executive Engineer are unanimous in thinking that the test for tensile strength and for elongation should not be departed from and Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company require no departure from our specification in this respect. A further recommendation in their favour is that their pipes would be obtained as stated above from Messrs. Meechan and Sons, Glasgow one of the largest if no the largest makers of steel pipes in the United Kingdom, and who have his far her advantage that they have had experience of this class of work in India having just completed a big contract for large size steel mains for the Cauvery Fall Works in Mysore. Messrs. Marsland Price and Company have done work for this Municipality in the supplying and laying of air mains and sealed sewage mains in the Fergusson Road and Chinchpooli and Parel Districts and in supplying pipes for some of the large sewerage works that the Municipality have lately been undertaking. They are a firm of approved standing, and I have no hesitation in recommending that the works embraced in this contract be entrusted to them for the reasons which I have detailed above, in preference to Mr. Gulamalli and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. As the price of iron and steel has an upward tendency at home, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas ask for a reply in ten days from the 15th July, and Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company ask for a reply this week".

After some discussion further consideration on the Commissioner's letter was postponed.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE COMING CORONATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—As Saturday the 9th instant, is notified to be observed as a Public Holiday by the Government of India with the consent of His Imperial Majesty Edward the VII. Emperor of India, throughout the British Dominions, I, on behalf of the Bombay Presidency beg to request all the merchants, managers of the Mills and owners of public and private offices and shops &c., &c., to close entirely their offices, mills and shops on that day.

The principal motive of the above request is that the poor classes may enjoy a complete holiday and make themselves merry by assembling in one place as the universal token of joy on the important occasion of the Coronation.

I cannot close this letter without inviting the attention of the mercantile world to this request seeing that Saturday being a mail day, somebody might be tempted to open their business privately, also drawing the attention of the postal authorities to do something for their men. Your. &c.

G. A. TUREHUD.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Mounted Sports held by the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday on the Marine Lines maidan again attracted a large crowd of spectators. The entries were not as numerous as on the previous occasions. There were six events on the card, all of which were keenly contested. The following are the results:—

BALL AND PEG COMPETITION.

To knock ball off post with butt end of spear and take a peg.

Mr Fischer		1
Aga Rooke Shah		2
Mr Graham / Mr Wilkinson	Tie	3

Nine competed.

JALDI STAKES.

To run with saddle to pony, 50 yards, saddle and ride to a given point, dismount, unsaddle and return bare back carrying saddle.

Mr Fischer	1
Mr Graham	2

Mr. Reid, who was one of the competitors fell off his horse while jumping over the hurdle. Fortunately he was not hurt.

BALL AND BUCKET COMPETITION.

Competitors to ride given course over hurdle, pick up polo ball, return and place ball in bucket, dismounting if wished; this to be repeated three times. Fastest time wins.

Mr Fischer	1
Mr Wilkinson	2
Mr Reid	3

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

Gentlemen to ride given course to black board, on which they will draw a given object; lady to guess answer; gentlemen to return over course. Shortest time wins.

Mr Moore, nominated by Mrs Cayley	1
Mr Hughes nominated by Mrs Hughes	2
Mr Wilkinson	0
Mr Fischer	0

HANDICAP SCURRY.

For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr Vaughan's Gentleman, Mr McCausland	1
Aga Rooke Shah's Caddie, owner	2
Mr Reid's Waverly, owner	3

Won by a neck. The distance between the second and third being about half a length.

HANDICAP SCURRY.

For Horses and English and Australian Ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr McCausland's Oaklands, owner	1
Mr Fischer's Athollbrose, owner	2
Mr Fischer's Good Boy, Mr Hill	3

Mr. McCausland won by a length, there being an equal distance between the second and third.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. A. (COLABA) vs. H. M. S. MAGDALA.

The R. A. (Colaba) yesterday evening met the team of H. M. S. Magdala on the Oval in the Bombay Association Football League. The game was utterly devoid of interest, the gunners having their own way from the commencement. In the first half the soldiers did not exert themselves greatly, and adopted a wearing game. Before half time, however, they had put on two goals.

In the second half the soldiers got to work in earnest and played a very different game. Their left wing very soon got on the war path, and it was not long before a centre from the outside left was neatly passed through by Noble. The same player took the ball in the centre of the field a minute or two later and working his way down shot when within twenty yards of goal. The sailors' custodian was completely beaten. Play was now all around the sailors' goal. A capitally place corner was headed through, and later on, Noble scored for the third time. The sailors' backs kicked well, but their halves and forwards were completely at sea, and but for bad shooting, the gunners might have given them a still more heavy beating. The game ended :—

R. A. (Colaba)	6 goals.
H. M. S. Magdala	nil.

The following is the League table up to date :—

	P	W	L	D	Pts
R A Colaba	10	9	0	1	19
Oxford L I	6	6	0	0	12
Bombay Rovers	8	3	2	3	9
Bombay Gymkhana	9	3	3	3	9
Telegraph Club	7	2	3	2	6
B V A	8	1	7	0	2
H M S Magdala	8	0	7	1	1

Two points are counted for a win and one for a draw.

ROVERS vs. B. V. A.

This match was played last evening on the Bombay Cooperage. The Rovers had a difficulty in making up their team, but after considerable delay they obtained the service of a naval substitute, who proved of great service to the team. The combination on both sides was far from good, and the game consequently not interesting, it being eventually brought to a close after the gas lamps had been lighted. The Rovers were the first to score and before half time had notched two goals to one. After the change over, the Rovers had the better of the play and ultimately ran out winners by five goals to one, three of which were scored by good shooting on the part of the substitute.

[LEAGUE TABLE.

	P	W	L	D	Pts
Royal Artillery	9	8	0	1	17
Oxford L I	6	6	0	0	12
Bombay Gymkhana	9	3	3	3	9
Bombay Rovers	8	3	2	3	9
Telegraph Club	7	2	3	2	6
B V A	8	1	7	0	2
H. M. S. Magdala	8	0	7	1	1

In the table to points are given for a win, and one for a draw.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable anger Calcutta interrupted.

Bhamdo Route to China right.

Cable Guantanamo mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 5 p. m. on the 6th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	6	11 p.m.	29	34
Teheran	6	12	57 p.m.	1	25
Suez	6	2	0 p.m.	...	56

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th August, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	0	1
,, Karachi	0	21	0	1
,, Madras	0	2	0	1

Special arrangements have been made for the journey up-country of the troops shortly expected at Bombay from South Africa. Halts for about eight hours will take place at the various rest camps; ice at the rate of 2lb. per man will be issued at Bombay and at each halting place, and not more than four men will be allotted to each compartment in the train.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. GASELEE embarks from Marseilles on the 26th September and is expected at Bombay on the 10th October. Major-General Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, whose tenure of command of a second-class district has just expired, will continue, as previously stated, to officiate in command of the Oudh district until Sir Alfred Gaselee arrives at Lucknow.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the proposal under which the Municipal Secretaryship of Simla will in future be held on combined pay and allowances of about Rs. 1,000 per mensem by an Engineer of the Public Works Department, lent by Government for three years at a time. There will be a permanent Assistant Secretary for routine office duties.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURES OF ITALY.

SIGNOR LUIGI ARDITI.

M. COQUELIN AT THE GARRICK.

LONDON, JULY 18.

ART has comparatively little to do with that collection of water-colour drawings which Mr. Augustus Hare exhibits this month at the Leicester Gallery, Leicester-square. The traveller who knows his Italy, rather than the painter who knows his craft, will linger round these walls, and will study the sketches—in number 136—which Mr. Hare has made in the course of the many years of his agreeable and voluntary exile. In a prefatory note the artist dwells on the charm which attends Italian travel when it leaves the beaten track and gets beyond the radius of the modern luxurious hotel. Sixty years ago Thackeray complained that people had ceased to travel—they only arrived at places. These drawings of Mr. Hare are eminently the result of travel. They are of historic scenes and towns and villages—but it is history in the bye way. Even when he has set up his easel in Rome itself, the picture proves clearly enough that in many instances it was a vanishing Rome he sketched. We compare the scene of thirty or forty years ago with the Rome of last winter, and see the desolating influence of the improving builder. So these drawings have great interest in themselves. When we come to speak of their art little, indeed, can be said in their praise. It is the art of the drawing master of our childhood. The drawing is hard, the colour is hot, there is no sense of tone, there is no sense of atmosphere, but there is accuracy or an attempt at accuracy. Therefore the pictures that deal with what is called landscape, as Naples, with the sweep of its bay and its calm blue waters, No. 65, or Perugia, perched on its spur of cliff amidst its serrated hills—No. 121—or even the proud "Forum Romanum" as it was in the days when this careful drawing was made, are less satisfactory than when the artist deals with mere prosaic architectural detail, as in Nos. 34, 63, 68 and 122. The peculiar charm of Italian landscape, the charm that made such appeal to Claude, Wilson, Barett, and Turner that Hawthorne felt and makes us feel in the pages of "Transformation" left Mr. Hare untouched. His work is record, not art.

On Wednesday the veteran composer Signor Luigi Arditi attained the fine old age of eighty, and rather less than four years hence he will celebrate his golden wedding to that accomplished and popular lady Madame Virginia Arditi. To the younger members of the present generation Arditi may perhaps be little more than a name, although it is but a very few years since he was directing opera in London and the provinces. But old opera-goers will endorse the judgment of his first English impresario, Benjamin Lumley, that "taking all his qualities into account a more able conductor never reigned in this country". Arditi, indeed, originally produced, and conducted for the first time in England, such works as Gounod's "Faust" and "Mirella," Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" (the first opera by Wagner ever produced here), the Italian version of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl", with Giugligni and Piccolomini Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers", "La Forza", and "Un Ballo", Bcito's "Mefistofele", Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" and "Mignon", besides such classical operas as Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris", Cherubin's "Medea," Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona," and numerous others down to such comparative recent works as Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." These, and numerous other productions of less importance, represent a career as conductor here of something like forty years. Arditi is a native of Crescentino, a little town in Piedmont, where, as a boy, he conducted a village orchestra of five players, and where, as a lad of twelve, he played the violin in the local band, until one day in the middle of the performance he dropped off to sleep, fell off his chair, and smashed his violin. It is just sixty years since he left the Conservatory of Milan where he was a fellow-pupil of Bottesini and Piatti. Two years before he quitted school he produced his first overture, and his first opera, "I Briganti". Since that period he has been a busy man, first as a violinist and very shortly afterwards as a conductor. He went in 1846 with Bottesini to Havana, and he remained in the New World for ten years, conducting for Bosio, Alboni, and other prime donne of the past. He also conducted the tour in the course of which the famous singer, Madame Sontag, suddenly died, after one night's illness of cholera, in Mexico. It was in 1856 that Arditi was first called by Lumley to conduct a provincial tour; and in the following year he became conductor at the old Her Majesty's Theatre, where with the exception of two or three years during the coalition and the Costa regime, he remained during practically the whole of the managements of Lumley and Mapleson. He also for many years (under Messrs. Gatti) conducted the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden. He conducted at the operatic debuts of Titiens, Nilson, and Trebelli. He also conducted a large number of Royal performances, from the State performance which followed the marriage of the late Empress Fredrick down to the first performance in 1891 of "Cavalleria" before Queen Victoria at Windsor. He has written a volume of most interesting reminiscences, for during his long career he was the friend of almost all the most eminent composers, singers, and executants of his time.

No one could possibly complain of any lack of variety in Coquelin's programme at the Garrick. No more absolute contrast could be found than that which divides "Tartuffe"

kindliness and sympathy, as might be expected where the artistic temperament prevails. But it is otherwise at Burlington House, where Academic rigidity has to be preserved at all cost. It is not a month since the youngest of its members died. His name still figures in the list of Associates in most of this year's catalogues. His fine landscape hangs a centre on the line, in Room VII. In any other country the pathos of the circumstances would be noticed, the frame would be hung with crape, the passer by would be told by this distinguishing mark of the loss which the Academy had sustained. The picture itself would be looked at with an added and sorrowful interest. We english are slow to originate, but we might at least adopt. This omission, or rather this neglect, is no disrespect to the memory of Mr. Corbet—it is merely Academic rigidity, or the starch of officialism. When their great President died, the President who had their interest wholly at heart and on his death bed sent that pathetic message of his love to the Academy, one picture of his, the "Clyte," hung in the great gallery the following May. It hung undistinguished amongst the other canvasses, and there was no shred of mourning round the frame to emphasise the sorrow of the members or confess to the public the loss that they had sustained. This was not due to any want of feeling—it was only the Academic aversion from its display.

The Duchess of Albany was present at Covent Garden seated behind the curtain in the omnibus-box, usually occupied by the King, and thus out of sight of most of those who were in the stalls. This, we fancy, is the first time that a member of the Royal Family has attended an operatic rehearsal. The work was Miss Ethel Smyth's "Der Wald," and this is certainly the first occasion on which a new opera from the pen of an English lady has been produced at Covent Garden. The composer was, of course, present. The opera went, from first to last, practically as at a performance, thus showing what immense care Herr Lohse, the conductor, and Mr. Neilson, the stage-manager, had taken at the preliminary rehearsals. Indeed, those who saw "Der Wald" at the Royal Opera, Berlin, earlier in the year declared that it is produced in immeasurably more effective style at Covent Garden. This is a feather in Mr. Neilson's cap, for hitherto it has been rather a reproach to our own Opera House that in stage matters it has been inferior to the subsidised theatres of the Continent. The opening scene of "Der Wald," played with the house plunged in the deepest darkness, is remarkably fine. It is a wild forest scene, supposed to be a vision of the Spirits of the Woods, sacrificing in a glade to Pan. They are discovered rising from the brushwood one by one; wandering among the trees in the half-light, their diaphanous costumes almost mingling with the gloom of the forest. The change is made in come plete darkness, and a short orchestral piece is played as the transformation is effected to the same glade in the Middle Ages; that is to say, many hundreds of years later. Thereupon the author explains there is played "a short, sharp drama of the love and death of two simple peasants". But only as an interlude. As the man is lying dead on the ground and his betrothed stoops to kiss him, the scene is once more darkened, the forest comes to its own again, and the Wood Nymphs reappear to take up their sacrificial ritual at the point where it was interrupted by this transient picture of mortal life.

The opera thus has some sort of philosophical basis, a variation of the theme "our little life is rounded with a sleep". The author's idea in the story is, indeed, that there has been no tragedy, because the feverish importance that human joys and sorrows assume is merely an illusion. Some details of the libretto were given yesterday. The opera will be produced to-night, it being placed first in the programme, followed by Mr. Bunning's "The Princess Ora," which will then be performed for the last time this season. The arrangements for the rest of the season are now practically complete. There will be no further additions to the repertory, but some interesting changes will be made in the cast of certain operas. For example, next Wednesday it is expected that Madame Melba will, for the first time this season, sing the part of Marguerite in "Faust." On Thursday, "Der Wald" will be given for the last time this season, preceded by "Pagliacci." On Friday "Don Giovanni," which will be produced to-morrow, will be repeated; and on Saturday "Carmen" will probably be given, with Fraulein Fremstad as the Gipsy—a part in which she was announced during the first week of the season, although, owing to a cold brought on by the inclement weather, she could not then appear. This lady's impersonation of Carmen is said to be extremely popular in Germany. On Monday week the season will close, in all probability with a performance of "Rigoletto," in which Madame Melba and Signor Caruso will take part; the two leading artists of the year thus bringing the season to a brilliant conclusion.

The scanty attendance in the cheaper parts of Covent Garden on Monday, when Mr. Bunning's new opera was produced for the first time on any stage, affords a striking sequel to the recent agitation for the establishment of a subsidised national opera house. The Covent Garden syndicate and the late Sir Augustus Harris for some years past have endeavoured to give a hearing to native composers, both those of standing and new comers. Cowen, De Lara, Standford, and Bunning, among others, have been tried; and in a day or two an opera is to be produced from the pen of an English lady, Miss Ethel Smyth. The Covent Garden management, entirely without subsidy or assistance from the State—or, as frequently happens abroad, contributions from the composers or publishers towards the expenses—have mounted and cast these operas well, far better, in fact, than would be likely at a national theatre. Yet, whether the works are good or bad, the general public seem quite indifferent; although to hear Mme. Melba in "La Traviata" they crowd the gallery, the amphitheatre stalls, and the very "slips." The subscribers and the aristocracy frankly do not care for new English operas; but if novelties are also not appreciated by the general public, there certainly seems to be little use in going to the trouble and expense of producing them. Almost the only opera from a British pen of recent years which at all interested both stalls and gallery at Covent Garden was "Messaline" a fact which, considering that the cast at the last revival included Mme. Calve and M. Alvarez, is not at all surprising. Despite rumours of better things, the situation seems to be much the same in the suburbs, where the middle classes are catered for, and prices of admission run very much lower than at Covent Garden. The story of one of the apparently most promising of these enterprise (the name need, of course, not be mentioned) was told in court on Monday. A sleeping partner advanced £400 for a suburban tour of opera in English, but this went, and the manager lost £532 besides, in the short space of five weeks. Yet the troupe was a good one, and it contained the names of several excellent singers. The fact seems to be that in London, at any rate, there is room only for the best. When opera (familiar opera for choice) is sung by the great fashionable artists the public will come, and will readily pay high prices for tickets. But opera itself, performed by a troupe d'ensemble, does not appear to be much in demand.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—For some days past friends complain about the trouble that the police sepoys have been giving to the people in the Fort after midnight. A man passing from Bori Bunder to the Grant-Buildings is stopped at no less than half a dozen places by the police sepoys and various odd questions are put by them. At some places the sepoys even catches hold of the man and examines the pockets, asking at the same time to take out all the cash in them. It is quite natural that words may be exchanged when such a search is made indiscriminately with the result that the sepoy presenting the man with a few choice insulting phrases. No doubt the police has power to keep in custody men of suspicious nature, but I for my own part do not understand with what authority the police peons have taken recourse to such novel methods of midnight watch, and also I cannot imagine the good accruing from such harsh treatment to gentlemen. I write this from facts and hope the Police Commissioner will inquire into the affair and set matters right.—Yours &c.

M.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

OFFICE RULE.

His Lordship, on taking his seat on the Bench, drew the attention of counsel, to the following new rule regarding Interim orders:—"In all cases in which protection orders are granted temporarily, only they shall be drawn up so as to hold till the day after some future court day; and a separate register of such protection orders shall be kept, and they shall be set down on the board for revocation on such court day, and shall then be revoked unless, on the application of the insolvent, the court shall see fit to renew them temporarily or generally."

RE VITHALDAS CHATTURBHUJ.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE JUGALDAS RAMODERDAS PATEL.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order.

Mr. Menker, for Dowlatchan Dayabhoy, a creditor, opposed the application and asked for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the interim order should not be cancelled.

His Lordship granted the rule "nisi", making it returnable in a fortnight, and extended the interim order till that time.

THE HAJEE MAHOMED ABDUL GAFUR AWAZI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Rustom Wadia applied for four months' extensions of the interim order on the ground that the insolvents were settling with their creditors.

His Lordship extended the interim order till the 4th September next, and warned the insolvents that, if they failed to attend the office of the Official Assignee and satisfy him in reference to the composition deed, the interim order would be revoked.

RE RAG HAVJEE NANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kspadia, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, and for two months' postponement of the hearing of the matter. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DAMODER HEMRAJ.

Mr. Menker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for two months' extension of the interim order, which expired that day. The application was granted.

RE WAMANRAO GANPUT.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for Dadabhoy Sorabji Divecha, a creditor opposed the application.

Mr. Davar said the grounds of opposition were such as could well be gone into at the hearing of the matter. The only ground of opposition which could now be heard, was the alleged concealment of the insolvents' share in certain property. That allegation was fully answered in the insolvent's affidavit in reply, to the effect that his share in the property was only one-thirtieth, and that it was sold for Rs. 100 long ago.

Mr. Wadia said he had the assignment with him, and it would be seen that insolvent made the assignment to his brother only twelve days before the filing of the petition. An interim order was an indulgence which the court granted only to "bona fide" insolvents, but it was not deserved in the present case.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's interim order in order to enable the insolvent to produce his books.

RE BYRAMJEE EDULJEE BHARUCHA.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, applied for a short postponement. Insolvent's property had been attached at Broach, and the matter was fixed for hearing there on the 23rd instant.

Mr. Menker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, saying that the case had been put down for hearing that day. The only ground of opposition was concealment of property and his client had called his brother to show that a release had been passed to him in regard to the family property. Counsel did not see what the attachment proceedings had to do with the present insolvency proceedings, as the person who opposed the attachment was in court, and was willing to be examined now.

His Lordship decided to hear the matter in its turn. It was subsequently heard, and adjourned for five weeks.

RE SHAMJEE DEVCURN.

Mr. Menker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Davar, in opposing the application, said the matter had been gone into, and Mr. Justice Russell had refused to grant insolvent any protection order.

His Lordship refused the application.

RE ZALLA DONA.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule calling upon the creditor to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. His Lordship granted a rule, making it returnable in a fortnight.

RE JAVERBHAI CHAGUNLAL.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for the expediting of the hearing of the matter.

Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad opposed the application, saying the creditor would have to consider the items in reference to the amended schedule.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, fixed the hearing for the 3rd September next.

RE GORDHANDAS RUTTONSEY AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents are father and son. The matter came on for hearing, Mr. Manker appearing for the insolvents, and Mr. Davar for Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, the creditors.

Mr. Davar said the insolvents were defendants in a certain suit, and a decree was past against them as members of ajoint Hindu family. The two insolvents had filed their petition, excluding the father who possessed family roperty worth Rs. 50,000, and there were items in the schedule which were disputed.

Mr. Manker urged that the father of the firs insolvent was solvent, and there was nothing to prevent the creditors from attaching what he possessed.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing for a fortnight and ordered the insolvents to amend the schedule generally within a week.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Balia Tookaram Kotwal; Khimjee Keshavjee Sha; Manockjee Cursetjee Sorabjee; Lachmidas Parshotham Sha; Sunderjee Malchand Cutchee and others; Badulkhan Babukhan Pathan; and Dosabhoy Nasarwanjee Patrajee *alias* Todiwalla.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CHOLERA IN KWANGSI.

A KWYANSI correspondent writes to the "China Mail" under date 2nd ult:—

The cholera is very bad indeed, not only in the city but in the surrounding country. The same prevails at Yang Sah, Ping Lob, Liu Chow, and in fact in every place from which one has had any news. For more than a month, we have had the disease present, but mostly confined to the section outside the walls. But about a fortnight ago the cases inside began to multiply, so that now many hundreds if not a thousand are dying daily. Two days ago, I heard that 403 dead bodies were taken through the West Gate alone on the previous day. Whatever the numbers for the whole city, the mortality is tremendous. Any day in the course of a walk one can come across numbers of poor wretches put out to die, alone and uncared for. The Wang Cheng, the large open square in front of the Examination Halls, is a sight with the dead and dying. The top of the Wall is the same, almost every little hut being occupied by the dying, their place only to be taken by others as soon as their remains have been taken away. It is truly awful. The cholera is of a very virulent type. People fall dead in the street. A man eats a plum, reels, falls, never to rise again. Out of the eight carriers of one coffin, three fell dead "en route." The others then took to flight. A coffin carrier steals some garments from a corpse, goes to pawn them, but while in the act of gathering up his ill-gotten gain is struck dead. And so I might go on. For some time there has been a lack of coffins, all stock having been sold out. The ordinary makers cannot make them fast enough so all the bucket and tub makers are now busy on coffins, and I think the carpenters too. In spite of this, one hears that numbers of corpses are simply rolled up in matting, often two and three together, and thus carried off to burial.

The weather has probably something to do with this terrible state of affairs. During the middle of June, it was very hot, but about the 20th it changed, there being a good deal of thunder. About midnight on Sunday, 22nd ult., a tremendous storm began, with continuous thunder and violent rain for nearly a whole day. In fifteen hours, about fifteen inches of rain fell, and much more in the succeeding days. The result of this sudden fall was that almost the whole city was flooded, the water having nowhere to escape to, the river also rising very fast at the same time, but not to such a height as the great rise of last year. The temperature also fell, so that it was fairly cold. The result was that numbers of people evidently got chills which made them doubly susceptible to cholera. This sort of weather has continued since, with few intermissions, and now for the last two days it has been heavy rain with a cold North wind. So the prospects for a speedy improvement are not very bright.

The mortality in the country is, I hear, very high, so much so that the question has arisen: How is the rice to be gathered in? If this is really so it points to a very serious state of affairs in the near future. At present the price of rice is just about dols. 4.00 the picul, which is very high for these parts. With the prospect of a famine on the top of sundry rebellions, poor Kwangsi is in a bad way.

KHAIRPUR CURRENCY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—About the 16th of April last you and some other papers kindly published a letter over my signature dealing with a serious currency grievance of Khairpur. Several newspapers commented thereon and lately there was a question in Parliament about it. But the Government, it is a matter for congatulation had taken up the matter long before, one of the minor abuses being remedied within a few days of the appearance of my letter. Since then the subject has been receiving more or less attention on the part of the Khairpur authorities and the Political Agent. But after all the expectation raised by the kindly intervention of Government, I am afraid the result is not going to be at all satisfactory. It is currently reported in Khairpur that the Vazir, K B Kadirdad Khan, has recommended to the Local Government that the Khairpur State should buy up all the native rupees at the rate of 11 annas apiece and sell them to the Government of India as silver bullion at the current price of silver, namely, 10 annas a tola. I trust it may turn out to be an alarmist report; but if otherwise, the Vazir can hardly be congratulated on the result of so many "year's" deliberation and it may not be too late to insist on something like justice being done, and if possible, to suggest some better way out of the difficulty.

The Khairpur rupee weighs only 13-16ths of a tola, though it contains no alloy at all. So that in case the Vazir's recommendation is accepted not only will the holders of the Khairpur rupee lose about 4 annas on every rupee they own (the original value being over 15 annas) but the State will also suffer the loss of 3 annas on every rupee it purchases. Nor will the Government of India be any the richer by the transaction to which it is asked to be a party. This make-shift, therefore, will not do. It may be objected that the native rupee being less in weight cannot in fairness be priced at its old value. But the silver in the India Government rupee is worth but little more than 9 annas, while that of the Khairpur rupee is worth about 8 annas.

The reason, doubtless, for fixing such a low rate for the buying in of the Khairpur rupee is that the loss to the State will be too heavy if a higher and fairer rate be paid. This is no argument. If the Khairpur authorities are unable to make the necessary sacrifice they need not think of reform. Nobody obliges them to do so. That they recognise their responsibility to compensate the private holders of the coin is clear from the fact that they are ready to lose 3 annas on every rupee they will have to buy. I am told the Vazir made an enquiry of the Bikanir authorities as to how they solved the problem of demonetizing their old rupee, and has been told that there the State bought up the coins at the rate of 116 for every 100 British rupees. The pity is that the Khairpur authorities do not take expert advice to guide them in such a complicated matter as the one under consideration.

I have been discussing this question with some gentlemen who understand currency matters, and among them, fortunately, with one who besides having made a study of coins and coinage in several parts of India and abroad has had special knowledge of the Khairpur currency. Seeing the Vazir has failed to arrive at a satisfactory solution, I beg to invite the attention of Government to the following plan. What I am going to put forward here has already at my request been communicated to the Political Agent or Khairpur, but I cannot guess what has stood in the way of the suggestions being utilised.

The old East India Company entered into certain treaties with Feudatory States in the 'forties and 'fifties. Some of these treaties are still in force as "Unrepealed Treaties with Native States." There is among them one with Khairpur in which the Company binds itself to coin or recoin for the State whenever necessary, and this without any charge whatsoever. The Khairpur State library possesses a copy of the "Treaties." Here then is a first class solution of the difficulty. Let the Khairpur authorities ask the Government to fulfil the obligation that clearly lies on it of re-coining the Khairpur rupees as it has, I believe, done in the case of some other States, even the King-Emperor's effigy on one side and the symbol of the State, etc., on the other: the total weight as well as the proportions of silver and alloy to correspond with the India Government rupee. I do not see what reason the Government can advance for refusing to discharge a clearly defined liability. The State then can buy the Native coins at their old value, *i. e.*, about 15 annas, and get back from the Government of India 16-anna rupees; for the new coins will, as in other States, be exactly on a par with the India Government ones. In this way the individual holders of the depreciated coins will suffer no loss whatever, while at the same time the treasury of the State will be a little richer. But should this plan fail either through the unwillingness of Government to comply with the provisions in an extreme hypothesis perhaps, or of the Khairpur Vazir to press for such compliance, then there is another which is less easy and less advantageous than the first but far more satisfactory than what the Vazir has proposed.

There is in Birmingham a firm which for a slight charge will do the needful for the Khairpur State, as it has done for Pudukottah (Madras Presidency), Siam, etc. The Vazir has only to place an order in its hands; the silver will be purchased in England, at a very favourable rate and the State will in a short time get rupees of the type required. The coinage per rupee, together with freight, will not amount to more than 1 1-2 annas. The coin holders in Khairpur can in this way be paid about 14 annas and 8 pies a-piece: they will probably be thankful for being so lightly mulcted, even for the fault of the Vazir. And the State instead of losing anything will perhaps be a trifle the gainer. I suppose the permission of the Government would be required, but it is hardly conceivable that in a case like the present permission would be refused. The Government of India welcome all attempts at unifying the currency of the country. Even if there were no treaty with Khairpur such as I have spoken of, I contend that the Government would be failing in its duty if it did not smooth matters for the State in its present circumstances but suffered the helpless subjects to be needlessly victimised.

I hope I have succeeded in showing that there are ways of restoring the Khairpur currency—if it needs restoring at all—which are more equitable than the proposals said to be submitted to Government.

I may mention in conclusion that according to the Vazir's proposals old debts are to be paid at the rate at which the State will buy the rupees. That is to say, a man who lent Rs. 1,000 when the rupee fetched 14 or 15 annas will receive from the debtor just that number of rupees of the value of annas 11. And the British Government is coolly asked to sanction such an arrangement!

The question naturally arises: Why all this infliction of loss on loyal and unoffending subjects? why attempt restoration of the currency at all unless the State is both able and willing to make the sacrifice which the restoration involves? It is a pertinent question, but it shall not be mine to attempt an answer. We can only hope that Government may be enabled to come to the proper decision.—Yours etc.,

KHEMCHAND AMRITRI,

Karachi, 31st July.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S WAR RECORD.

The King has just sent to Mrs. Hirst, an old lad living at Middlesborough, a message sympathising with her in her illness, and expressing His Majesty's hope that she will speedily recover. Mrs. Hirst was the daughter of Drum-Major Gibson, of the 75th Gordon Highlanders, and married Private Hirst, with whom she went through two Kaffir wars. She served ammunition in the trenches at Fort Hare, and assisted in the nursing of the wounded, for whom her wedding outfit was sacrificed to make bandages. Her father and brother were murdered by Kaffirs while eating their Christmas dinner. All Mrs. Hirst's five sons entered the Army, three becoming captains, the fourth a bandmaster, and the fifth a sergeant of the Medical Corps. One of her sons, Capt. James Hirst, is still on active service, and was mentioned in dispatches by Lord Roberts. Another son, who died two years ago, was captain and adjutant at Netly, where a monument has been erected to his memory. Mrs. Hirst's only daughter is the widow of a soldier, and has two sons serving the King. The attention of Lord Roberts was drawn to the old lady's record, and he forwarded the information to the King, who graciously replied.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th July, 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	92,000	1,15,000	4,000	2,11,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	249	9	458
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	2,63,000	4,25,000	11,000	7,19,000
Total for 4 weeks	3,55,000	5,63,000	15,000	9,30,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,493	1,31,485	1,376	2,17,334
Per mile of Ry. do.	183	285	3	471
Total to corresponding date do.	3,51,457	5,62,574	4,592	9,18,623

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5,331
Do. to date ..... " 11,377

THE EMPIRE CORONATION BANQUET.

IN the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, through his unfortunate accident, the Earl of Onslow presided, on July 12th, at the Guildhall, over the Empire Coronation banquet, which was organized by the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire League, the Colonial Club, the Australasian Club, and the Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London. Sir Wilfrid Laurier occupied the seat on the immediate right of the chairman, and Sir Edmund Barton sat on his immediate left.

Lord Onslow proposed "The United Empire." Having referred with great regret to the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, he said he believed that it was Lord Rosebery who once said that he wished the British working man could be put into a ship and be taken round and shown his Empire; but he thought that his Majesty's Government had done even better than that, for they had brought the British Empire to the British working man. Around that table that night were the most illustrious representatives of the Empire who were now in London. (Cheers.) First of all there were those who came from our great dependency of India. India was in truth an "imperium in imperio"—an Empire within the British Empire; and there were not greater differences between the Dane and the Turk in Europe or the Gaul and the Tartar than there were between the Mahrattas and the Sikhs and the Gurkhas. Upon his right was their old friend Sir Wilfrid Laurier (cheers), who was the living negation of the principle which many of their friends had been recently trying to impress upon them—that it was impossible to efface racial differences. (Hear, hear.) On his left he had to welcome the first representative of the great Commonwealth of Australia (cheers); and a little further off were Sir Gordon Sprigg and Sir Albert Hime. He had to regret the absence of one who represented at once all that was best of the democrat and of the autocrat, Mr. Seddon (cheers), who, he was sorry to say, was away owing to illness in his family. Then they had among them Sir Robert Bond, who reminded them of how great was the danger of allowing any foreign Power to have any right over any portion of the British Empire. There were also among them other representatives of the Empire—Sir West Ridgeway, Sir William MacGregor, and Sir Francis Grenfell, who was soon to be welcomed into the House of Lords. (Cheers.) To come to their Cinderella, the West Indies had suffered the devastation of hurricane, they had been buried under eruptions, and they had been almost ruined by the system of foreign bounties; but he trusted that the day was not far distant when the markets of the world would be open to the production of sugar without those terrible handicaps. (Hear, hear.) There were also honoured guests of the King, but some of them were here upon business as well. They were members of a great Imperial council, which had already commenced its labours; and in some quarters high hopes had been founded on the outcome of their deliberations. There were some who appeared to think that some cut-and-dried constitution for the federation of the Empire would be the issue of that conference. He was afraid that in that case their hopes had been too highly pitched. He did not anticipate any such result from the conference. Constitutions were things of slow growth, and did not need to be forced. Sir Edmund Barton would remind them that for many years there existed in Australia a Federal council, which came into being with all the authority of the Imperial Parliament, and he believed he was right in saying that the only Act they left on the Statute-book was one for the better prosecution of the fishing for oysters. (Laughter.) But, on the other hand, there was from time to time in Australia a conference of Prime Ministers without any power except that of reporting to their own Governments and their own Parliaments; and it was to that conference of Prime Ministers that they owed the Pacific cable, which bridled the western hemisphere, the defences of our coaling stations at Port Darwin and Thursday Island, and last, though not least, from that conference sprang the great Commonwealth of Australia. (Cheers.) The conference now sitting had one object only—how we could draw more closely together the bonds of our Empire. (Cheers.)

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE

among the members of that conference was how best to attain that common object. It might be done in three ways—either by way of improving our political relations, by greater commercial facilities or by a more equal bearing of the common burden of Imperial defence. As to the first of these objects be remembered when he administered the Government of one of the Australian colonies her late Majesty asked him whether at one of those conferences the foundations of Australian federation had not been laid. He replied, "No, madam, I do not think it has been. I think that the materials have been collected together out of which not only the foundations but the entire super-structure will be ultimately built." He would venture to apply the same remark to the proceedings of the conference now assembled in London. He thought that there were some among us who foreshadowed that the result of the conference would be the downfall of free trade and the re-establishment of protection. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the result was more likely to be exactly the opposite. They had been for over 50 years confirmed free-traders in England; and they ventured very humbly to submit to the worthy representatives of the colonies at that conference that a little more free trade within the Empire might perhaps tend to the colonies own commercial advancement. (Cheers.) At the same time they recognized that the condition of affairs now was vastly different from what it was in the days of Cobden. In the days of Cobden the British Empire produced comparatively little. To-day, if cotton and tobacco and the excellent French wines on the table were excepted, there was scarcely any necessity and hardly any luxury which was not produced within the four corners of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) He thought that if there were a free interchange of their commodities between all parts of the Empire the open spaces of the colonies would be rapidly filled up, and that there would be rapid development of trade which would enable them to stand or fall without assistance from outside. (Cheers.) But what was the chief bond of union which united them? It was that that sea which was once a barrier between them had now become the great highway of the British Empire. But it had become that highway upon one condition, that on the highway there should be no highwaymen. Our transports must be able to cross the sea with as much safety as a pedestrian could cross Hounslow-heath. We had been not always so, but the granting of representative institutions had worked that miracle. Prosperity and contentment had followed in the path opened by freedom. What was true for Canada was equally true for New Zealand and for Australia—indeed there was only one shadow to that picture—one exception, which was South Africa. Until a few weeks ago South Africa was scourged by war, which would not have broken out if free civil rights under the law of full citizenship to all had been given there without any discrimination. He was convinced, however, that what had taken place elsewhere would now be seen in South Africa under British rule. It was not in the genius of British history to make political changes simply for the gratification of a theory or to round off sharp angles, but it was in the genius of British history to proceed slowly and cautiously and never to change the condition of things until there was a grievance, and then to remove the grievance and to go no further. Historic experience taught with almost unvarying certainty that political changes brought about simply in the hope of carrying an object not immediately prompted by practical necessity generally failed. He afterwards referred to the steadfast allegiance of Canada to this country. There was no duality in human affairs. He did not say that the time might not come when they might have a Parliament assembled in London from all parts of the globe. That would be a great spectacle, no doubt, but not greater than the spectacle presented at this moment of a galaxy of free nations bound together by a sole allegiance to the same Sovereign. (Cheers.)

SIR EDMUND BARTON

who also responded for the self-governing Colonies was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. He said they were met on a very great occasion—apart from the great solemnity which was yet, he hoped, to be observed before the representatives of the self-governing Colonies left London. (Cheers.) They were met for the purpose of considering how the Empire, to which so much had been added during the last reign, might find some means of expression for itself by which its voice would be recognized from one end to the other of it, and, acting as one voice, might be recognized also from end to end of the world. (Cheers.) He was not without great hopes of the conference. (Hear, hear.) He did not pretend for a moment to say that at the present stage of their councils they were likely to be able to lay down any settled plan of representation of the Empire, or to say that they could arrive at this time at any scheme by which the burden of Imperial defence might be found reasonably apportioned amongst them. He did not pretend either to say that they could arrive at any common fiscal system for this Empire by which we should all become either free-traders or protectionists. All those things seemed to him to be out of their reach at present. But there was nothing out of the reach of this Empire when it addressed itself to serious questions by united efforts. (Cheers.) Wise processes were slow. Processes might be rapid, but rapidity often brought downfall, while caution meant success. And so in that respect he endorsed all that had been said by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose speech seemed to him to be full of good counsel. They heard it said that they could deal with the subject of Inter-Imperial trade by simultaneous approaches to free trade. He regretted to say that he did not see any road that way—but he saw a road all the same. (Laughter and cheers.) We had built up this Empire in its greatness, in the self-governing capacity of every part of it, by grants of autonomous empire, the gratitude for which was our best bond of union. Until we could devise some form of Imperial Parliament, with popular representation that bond of union must be maintained. They would all grieve not to have an Imperial Parliament, but without one they could be a united Empire. (Hear, hear.) To attempt to establish

AN IMPERIAL ZOLLVEREIN

by which there would be—whatever the tariff might be as regard the rest of the world—a united freedom of exchange in the products of each part of the Empire was at this stage surely impossible. To carry out the various projects which the people of the self-governing Colonies desired and approved it was necessary for them to raise a very large revenue by Custom and Excise, and to establish a system of Inter-Imperial free trade would be to take away from a large number of the self-governing parts of the Empire such a proportion of their revenue that the balance would not suffice for the ordinary purposes of their government as they thought it ought to be carried on. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that the Dominion of Canada had about one-third of its trade with the United Kingdom and the remaining two-thirds elsewhere. To free that one-third of trade would leave all its revenue to come in from the other two-thirds. But that would be very different in Australia; because their trade with the United Kingdom might overtop the trade with any other part of the world, and free trade in that respect would mean such a surrender of revenue as would force them to stagger under the burden of government and not be able to carry that burden without a system of direct taxation so grinding, so enormous as to prevent the internal development of their country. If they were to increase their contributions—which he admitted were not enough—to the defence of the Empire in the proportion of what was taken away from their necessary revenue by a process of Inter-Imperial free trade, we should take away from them their capacity to contribute to the defence of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the outcome of their deliberations was he believed that, both as to Imperial defence, possibly as to their political relation, and more especially as to their trade relations, they were not likely to go away without doing some good. As long as we allowed autonomy in fiscal matters then the way to some mutual agreement was to be found in the kind of degree of Inter Imperial trade to be determined in each place by the autonomous government of the people. He admitted that the contributions of the self-governing colonies to naval defence were not in proportion to those which the taxpayers of this country had to bear; but they might do better. He believed that the prediction as to further contributions from Cape Colony and Natal would be verified. If the Commonwealth were a little freer in financial affair their contribution might become equal to their sympathies and their hopes. In conclusion, he alluded in terms of deep regret to the accident which had befallen Mr. Chamberlain, which had led to the temporary withdrawal of his services in the government of the Empire and from the conference of Colonial representatives, and express the hope that they would soon see him in their midst again.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR

who responded for India, expressed his deep sense of the honour which had been done him in coupling his name with the toast. Many of the other Indian chiefs had been able to come actively to the assistance of the Empire in times of trouble, and in that respect had been more fortunate than himself. But he assured them that if opportunities had been wanting, the spirit had not been unwilling. He trusted that he might some day be able to prove it. (Cheers.)

Sir J. West Ridgeway responded for the Crown Colonies.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, in proposing the chairman's health, alluded with regret to the fact that he was compelled to leave England to-day, and should not, therefore, be able to take any further part in the proceedings of the conference of Colonial Premiers. A representative would, however, be appointed at his request to take his position there, and he had full instructions as to the lines on which it was desired to proceed. In the Cape Colony his utmost endeavours would be put forth to smooth the troubled waters and to extinguish racial feelings. He felt that we were on the way to what would be permanent peace. There was now a general desire throughout the Cape Colony among all classes of people there to draw together and to try once more to live in harmony as a portion of the British Empire.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 26th July was 390 against 451 and 416 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 63. There were 34 deaths from cholera, against 73 and 31 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were 12 deaths from plague, against 19 and 20 in the two preceding weeks. There was one death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 16 deaths from tetanus against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 103 and 38 respectively, again t 120 and 48 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·9 per mille per annum, against 28·4 the mean of the last five years. 52 deaths were reported in Calcutta on Thursday: No deaths were caused by plague.

On the 26th ultimo, four military prisoners (sepoys) were being brought down from Quetta to Hyderabad for confinement in the Central Prison. Two of them were sentenced to seven years' and two to three years' rigorous imprisonment. They were in a 2nd class carriage of a mixed train on the Kotri-Rohri line, the military guard consisting of one Naik and six men. When the train left Nawabshah and was nearing Sarhari station, two of the prisoners who were handcuffed together observing the guard dosing or negligent jumped from the train while it was in motion. At Sarhari the Naik having reported the matter to the Stationmaster as well as the Police, the engine and brakevan of the train immediately put back to the scene, when one of the prisoners, who had been slightly injured and could not get away, was discovered and brought back, but the other man is still at large, the police being in pursuit.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THIS happy epigram appears in the "World" on the official announcement that "his Majesty's progress has been more speedy and less complicated than was at first anticipated. His Majesty's excellent constitution has played a conspicuous part in bringing this about".

We make, as this glad news we hear,
United resolution
To raise a nation's joyful cheer
For King—and constitution!

An American now in London writes: "May I ask you to state on the highest authority that there is really no truth in the report that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has been offered and has declined the Chancellorship of the Exchequer"? This is really good news!

Fowlers, the great provision dealers of Liverpool, have been absorbed by an American trust, which provokes a correspondent to this epigram:—

Of old the fowler spread his gin,
And with the eagles ill it fared,
But Fowlers now themselves within
The Yankee Eagle's net are snared!

During the four hours that Lord Kitchener spent in Capetown on June 23, the Kodskers left him in peace only for the three-quarters of an hour when he was actually inside the General's office. As he came up the steps of the castle, after receiving the municipal address, a throng of ladies were awaiting him, wives of officers, each with a loaded camera. A lady correspondent writes: "I really think he must have been amused, he looked so genial; and when he came towards us he palpably stopped for half a second, we could not help fancying out of kindness, to give us a chance of catching him properly".

"On his arrival at the decorated platform of the railway station, upon which a great number of men and three fortunate ladies—Lady and Miss Settle and Mrs. Bateman, wife of Captain Bateman, R. A., on the Headquarters Staff in Capetown—were assembled, the railway people blundered, and carried him beyond. "It was the first time I had seen him. He certainly has the air of a man whom one would follow into any danger with implicit trust—the quality all who serve under him lay most stress on".

A result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is an extraordinary keenness on the part of the Easterners to learn English. Only the other day a British bluejacket, belonging to the battleship Goliath, was arrested in a house at Kanagawamachi on the charge of overstaying his leave ashore. It appeared that he had been given a free lodging by the son of a village headman, who was anxious to improve his conversational English.

The German officer is nothing if not practical, so there may be an element of truth in the following amusing incident, which comes from Berlin. A sergeant was perplexed how to deal with a bow-legged recruit. At last he bethought himself of a plan. Taking a one-mark piece, about the size of a shilling, he ordered the recruit to put it between his knees, and said, "Woe betide you if you let the money fall before I come back in five minutes". The unhappy recruit, with knees pressed together, remained in that comfortable position for a minute, and at last struck by a happy idea, he took the coin from between his knees and put it in his pocket. When the sergeant hove in sight he hurriedly replaced what he thought to be the same coin. It was however, a two-mark piece, about as large as a florin. The sergeant smiled as he complimented the bow-legged recruit on the great pressure he must have exerted on the coin between his knees.

Mr. G. Bray writes from 39, Onslow-road, Richmond-hill, Surrey:—"Will any reader kindly inform me of any architectural shame there may be in his locality; such, for example, as the dummy lodge gate with painted windows at the Richmond Gate entrance to the park here, or the imitation ruin that helps to disfigure Eel Pie Island? "I desire the information for certain literary purposes".

England is in danger. According to a Swiss journalist Englishmen have of late years become hopeless snuffakers. The writer says:—During the last century the British aristocracy were one and all habitual snuffakers, particularly "le Lord Spencier", le Lord Ancram" and "le Lord Perolvalle", while that fair sex owned fervent snuffers in "the Duchess Grafton" and "the Lady Serewsbury". To-day King Edward and "the Lord Rosebery", the leaders of English fashion consume enormous quantities of snuff. Naturally as the King takes snuff his loyal subjects are bound to follow his example. The favourite brand of King Edward is

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE family of the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava have requested Sir Alfred Lyall to write a biography of that great diplomatist, but the work may not be expected until the middle of next year, for the reason that Sir Alfred will not commence putting together his materials until, late this autumn, when he resigns the seat he has occupied on the India Council since 1888.

Sir Alfred Lyall is well qualified for the task he has undertaken, for he was an intimate friend of Lord Dufferin, and both held appointments in India in the late eighties, the deceased being Governor-General while the biographer was Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces. Nor must it be forgotton that Sir Alfred is the author of "British Dominion in India," and of an admirable life of Warren Hastings. An additional tie between the two men was that they were both educated at Eton.

Mr. John Murray will publish in the autumn a biography of the late Prince Christian Victor, who was the eldest son of Princess Christian, and died at the early age of thirty-three in October 1900. The book is being written by Mr. Thomas Herbert Warren, who has been the president of Magdalen College, Oxford, since 1885, and the title he has given it is "Prince Christian Victor: the Story of a Young Soldier." It will contain several portraits and other illustrations. Mr. Warren's distinguished career at Oxford is too familiar to require repetition, but his previous ventures in the literary world have, with the exception of articles in the "Quarterly Review," been few and far between.

Dr. Tempest Anderson is a member of the British expedition sent out by the Government to Martinique to inquire into the recent volcanic eruptions. Before he left London he had commenced a book which he intended calling "Volcanic Studies," and which was to contain a number of photographs of volcanoes in activity, and of the results of eruptions in various parts of the world. The work necessarily is postponed, but Mr. John Murray will publish it on the return of Dr. Anderson, and it will doubtless then be found to contain some interesting facts regarding Mont Pelee.

M. Zola has almost finished a new book, and Messrs. Chatto hope to publish the English translation of it in the autumn. It is one of a series of four works called the "Four Evangels," because they speak, as the prophets spoke, of the great principles underlying life. Two of the books have already appeared, and "Truth," as the present one is entitled, will be followed by "Justice." Some of M. Zola's English readers have wondered whether he is ever likely to turn his visit to England, not very long ago, to account in a novel. It is not likely.

The Dumas centenary may be expected to arouse increased interest in English editions of the great French writer's romances. An idea of his popularity in this country may be gauged from the sales of a library edition of the novels such as the carefully-prepared sixty-volume set issued by Messrs. J. M. Dent. According to last year's figures, "The Black Tulip" finds the best sale, and "The Three Musketeers" comes next; "Marguerite de Valois" is third in the matter of popularity, and "The Count of Monte Christo" fourth. Such little-read books as "The Brigand and Blanche de Beaulieu," "The War of Woman," and "Agenor de Mauleon," find a steady sale, but only in the complete sets. Messrs. Dent, by the way, are preparing for early publication Mr. Harry Spurr's "Life and Writings of Alexandre Dumas."

Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, the Emeritus Professor of Japanese and Philology in the University of Tokyo, is revising and enlarging his popular book "Things Japanese," and the new edition, the fourth, will be issued in the autumn by Mr. John Murray. Another book relating to Japan will be published shorty by Mr. Murray. It is entitled "The Ideals of the East in the Language of the West," and the clever author is Mr. Kakuzo Okakura, who compares the art of his native country with those of Europe. Opening with a chapter on the range of ideals, the author then plunges into a learned dissertation on the primitive art of Japan, which he follows up by interesting remarks on the various important periods.

The eighth and last volume of Dr. Wallis Budge's history of Egypt which is being published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, will be issued shortly. The work deals with the history of Egypt and her people from the latter part of the Neolithic period to the conquest of the country by the Romans; under Cæsar Octavianus, B.C. 30. This last volume begins with the reign of Ptolemy V., about B.C. 260, and ends with death of Cleopatra VII, the last of the independent monarchs who succeeded to the throne of the Pharaohs.

Two new volumes are about to be added to Messrs. J. M. Dent's "Temple Primers." The first relates to "The Venetian Republic," written by Dr. Horatio Brown, and the second is by Dr. Otto Jiriczek, who, in "Northern Hero Legends," gives a summary of the more important sages underlying our older literature.

"The Bindings of To-morrow", an autumn publication of the Guild of Women Binders, will be notable for the inclusion of reproductions of three Royal bindings. The King has granted permission to Messrs. Karslake to reproduce in this volume the specially-designed covers of two books his Majesty gave away at Christmas. The first is Musset's "La Mouche," the binding of which was designed and worked by Miss Constance Karslake, and the second is Voltaire's "Candide," which was designed by Mr. George F Craggs, and worked by Mrs. F. Knight. The third Royal binding is that of an album purchased by the Princess of Wales for preserving records of the Ophir tour. This cover appears as the frontispiece, in a view of the fact that the volume is dedicated to her Royal Highness, who has always shown so much interest in this branch of women's work. All the fifty plates in the book will be critically written about by Mr. G Elliot Anstruther.

The latest addition to the sixpenny publications is "Modern Science and Modern Thought," one of the most successful of the literary works of the late Samuel Laing. Since 1885 no fewer than 27,000 copies have been sold in expensive editions, but the reissue at sixpence will doubtless further extend its popularity. It should be mentioned that it has been revised and brought up to date by Mr. Edward Clodd, who furnishes a biographical note. The name of Samuel Laing will ever be memorable in the history of railways, for it was he who was mainly instrumental in securing "Parliamentary" or penny-a-mile trains. He had a varied career, in the course of which he was twice appointed chairman of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and in the intervening period—namely, 1855 to 1867—he distinguished himself as a politician, eventually becoming Finance Minister of India. He died in August 1897.

On the 29th inst. Mr. Heinemann will publish the fourth of his "Novelettes de luxe." It is entitled "The Garden of Contentment," and the author is a lady who hopes to preserve anonymity under the pen-name of "Elenor Mordaunt."—A novel of eighteenth-century English life by Mr. Charles Hannan will be published by Messrs. Digby, Long and Co. early in September. It will be called "The Coachman with Yellow Lace," and the scene is laid partly in London and partly at Kingston and Windsor.—Messrs. Chapman and Hall are about to publish a sixpenny edition of Charles Dicken's "Great Expectations," a work which is still copyright.—Miss Adeline Sergeant's new novel "Barbara's Money" will be issued on the 24th inst.—"The Sea Lady," Mr. H.G. Wells's new romance, will be published early next month.—Mr. Harold Tremayne has resigned his position as managing director of the firm of Messrs. Anthony Trehern and Co., Limited, and will in future devote himself entirely to literary work.

Mr. Birrell might plead a more essential justification. All Hazlitt's virtue was in his pen and his tongue. As a man he cannot be described with truth and therewith presented as a pleasant person, what with his rancours, his collusive divorce, and his Sarah Walker. In his life he complained that everyone disliked him, and he could not make out why. If posterity is to do his merit the justice which he felt he failed to get from his contemporaries, the only chance is to get posterity to read him, since it can no longer hear him talk. It is the great virtue of his writing that to read it is like listening to a fine talker talking. It was in his talk and in his writings that Lamb loved him. "Judging him by his conversations, which I enjoyed so long and relished so deeply, or by his books in those places where no clouding passion intervenes, I should belie my own conscience if I said less than that I think W. H. to be in his natural and healthy state one of the wisest and finest spirits breathing." Lamb is a fine testimonial.

A TELEGRAM received from Singapore states that a disastrous collision took place in the Straits of Malacca on the 29th ultimo between the Prince Alexander and the Banbinguan. The former sank. The Chief Officer, first Engineer, 90 passengers and the crew were drowned. Twenty were saved, including the Captain.

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST.
1ST ENTRIES CLOSED AT 6 P. M. ON MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

Maiden Hurdle Plate.—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck, 6 years
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Chokebore, aged
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart, aged
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch aus m Gaulio, aged
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette
Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure, 6 years
Major Cleveland's b aus g Glancoe aged
Mr A W P's ch aus g Ophir by Trident Selina
Mr D D's b aus g Roscommon, aged
Mr L C Swifte's b e g Servador

A Maiden Plate—Distance 1 mile
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee, 14 0
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakeer II, aged
Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromer, 14 0
Mr M F Mehta's ch a h Silver Mane, 4 years
Messrs Mahomedalli Mahomedbhoy & Co.'s ch a h Artist, 14 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox, 3 years
Messrs M Goculdas and Anandji's g a h Wild Fox, 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shahin, 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz
Major Eustace's b a h Active, 14 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Dispute 13 3
The Country Bred Handicap—Distance, 7 furlongs

Auction Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merrystone Rs. 1500
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart Rs. 1000
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale Rs. 1500
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette Rs 1400
Mr Finch's b aus g Response Rs 700
The Little Arab Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant 13 2 3-4
Mr K B Irani's g a h Firdost 13 2
Mr R R S's ch a a Zooraf 13 3 1-2
Mr T M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass und Anandji Nanji's b a h Shalboob 13 2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 13 3
Mr Westroph's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h John Roberts 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 14 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3 1-2
The Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt 13 3
Mr Ebrahim bin Reshid's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2

The Special Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
Lt-Col. Eccles b aus g Widgeon 13 3
Lt-Col Ecle's ch aus m Zora 13 2 3-4
Captain Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 13 3
Mr Jone's b aus m Bellevue 14 1
Major Murray's bl eb g Sir Laddie 14 1
V Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfus 13 2 3-4
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14 0
Captain W E Lloyd's g aus m Lady Dean 14 0 1-4
Captain Honble C. Greville's b eb g Tam Ring 14 0 1-2
Lt-Col Croly and Captain Honble C Greville's ch a h Scorn 14 0
Mr L C Swifte's b e m Peawire 14 0 3-4
Mr Westropp's b aus m Warese 13 3

The New Comers Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Obyan 13 2 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Captain Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 13 3
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Hindoostan 13 2 3-4
Messrs Abdool Aziz bin Saif and Joseph Antony's b a h Young Sherail 13 2
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sincerity 13 2 1-2
Mr Henry's ch a h Alonzo 13 2 1-2 (by wire)

Second Entries close at 6 p m on Tuesday 5th August

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13TH.

First Entries closed at 6 p m on Monday 4th August

The Stick Stakes—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 14 0 1-2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Jenaraoo 13 3 3-4
Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
Lt Col Eccles b aus g Widgeon 13 3
Mr Westropp's b aus m Warese 13 3
Aga S Shah's ch aus g Fanny 11
Mr Montgomery's ch a h Ruddigore 13 2 1-2
Lt Col Croly's g a h Foosainee 14 0 1-2

Maiden Horse Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repitition 4 or 5 yrs
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 6 years.
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Olga 14 0 3-4
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merrystone
Major Hazelton's b wl aus m Madeira 4 years
Mr James' b aus h Fleet Surgeon 4 years
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overcure aged

Arab Consolation Plate—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr A R Amer's g a h Soohei aged
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Grafter
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Young Roberts 14 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Nevermore 13 3
Major Eustace's ba h Active 14 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Dispute 13 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Defender 13 3-4

The Little Maiden Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr K B Irani's g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromer 14 0
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Snelter 13 2 1-4
Messrs Mahomedally Mahomedbhoy & Co's ch a h Artist 14 0
Lt Col Eccle's b a h Hateem 13 2 1-2
Mr Thomas' b a h Chichester 13 3 1-4
Captain Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 13 3
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2

Midget Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr K B Irani's g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Mr Abdool Razak's ch a h Bin Rasheed 13 2 1-2
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Jeddah 13 2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 13 3
H H The Kour Saheb os Palitana's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2
Lt Col Eccle's ch a h K G 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Flashlight 13 3
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3-4
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 13 0 1-2
Th. Baldeo Saheb's g a h Fruit Salt 13 3
1st Bombay Lancers Polo Club b a g Sabhoy 13 2 3-4
Mr Aodool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Hindustan 13 2 3-4
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sincerity 13 2 1-2

All Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Abdoola Hajibhoy's b aus m Minnehaha 14 1
Mr. Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's baus m Olya 14 0 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3-4
Mr B S Chenoi's b aus m Alma 14 1 1-4
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Maile 14 1 1-4
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1 1-2
Mr A W P's b aus m Min (late Butter Cup) by Little Bennie—Petit Morceau 14 1 3-4
Mr Avasia's br e m Wink 14 1 1-4
Mr Avasia's b aus m Key West 14 0 1-2

Welter Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
Captain Dayell's b a h Sarasen 14 1
Major Murray's bl ch g Sir Laddie 14 1
Major Murray's b a g Bonie Lad 13 3 3-4
Mr A K Heylands ch ch h Dictator 13 3
Lt-Col Eccle's ch ch m Dady Batty 13 3 3-4
Lieut-Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket 14 0
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14 0
Mr Westropp's ch a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
1st Bombay Lancers Polo Club b a g Sabhoy 13 2 3-4
Lieut-Colonel Croly and Captain Honourable C. Greville's ch h Scorn 14 0
Captain Honourable C. Greville's b ch g Tam Ring 14 0 1-2
The Country Bred Handicap—Race is declared vole

Second Entries close at 8 p m Saturday 9th August.

EXTRA RACE.

For Saturday 9th August.

Selling Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands entered for Rs 1500 to carry 10st W I 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500. Allowance—Ponies new measurement 7lbs. Ponies which have not won race value Rs 100 or over 5lbs.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Entrance Rs 5 (only one entry) to close 6 p.m. on Thursday 7th August and Rs 5 in addition for ponies not struck out before 8 a.m. on Friday 8th August.

General condition as per programme Poona 3rd Extra.

£100 FOR A CRITICISM.

THE anticipatory description and criticism by "A Daughter" in the "Lady's Realm" of the Coronation Gala Night at Covent which never took place—has resulted in Edward's Hospital Fund benefiting to the extent of £103. Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. offered every reparation to the Opera Syndicate, and announced that they had already made an alteration in their literary staff. An apology in the columns of the "Times" and "Telegraph" and a cheque for £100 handed to Mr. Neil Forsyth, who has forwarded it as a contribution to his Majesty's Hospital Fund closes the matter.

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In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, 17-8

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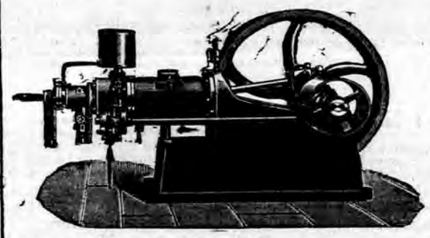

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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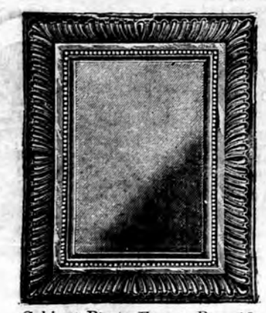
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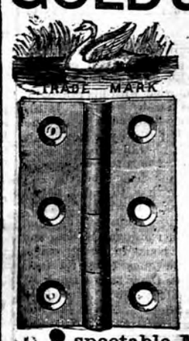

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